BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1798.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811. [NUMBER 993.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all applications for deposits made in the Treasury, on account of Native Servants who proceed with Gentlemen, or their families to England, be, in future, preferred to the Sub Treasurer, accompanied with Certificates of the return or death of the persons, on whose account they may have been made.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th *September* 1811.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Government Notification.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 10th April last:

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 10th April 1811.

Para. 18th. Our Secret Committee having laid before us a letter received by His Majesty's ship Menaluus from Governor FARQUHAR, at the Isle of France dated the 7th December last, announcing the surrender of that place, and its dependencies, to the British Arms, we have endeavoured to express the very high sense we entertain of the merits and services of those Persons employed in the Expedition, in the following resolutions, which we came to on the 8th ultimo, and which we desire may be communicated to the parties in the most public manner, vizt.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieut. General the Hon'ble JOHN ABERCROMBY, to Major General WARDE, and to the other Officers of the King's, and Company's Forces employed in the reduction of the Isle of France, for the very able and gallant manner, in which the important capture of that Island was effected; and to the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, for the zeal, courage and discipline, evinced by them on that occasion; and that Lieutenant General ABERCROMBY be requested to communicate the same to the Officers, and Men under his command."

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, that the thanks of this Court be given to Vice Admiral BERTIE, and to the Captains, and Officers of His Majesty's, and the Company's ships, employed in the reduction of the Isle of France, for their zealous, and spirited exertions in the important capture of that Island, and to the Crews of His Majesty's and the Company's ships abovementioned, for the zeal, and courage evinced by them on that occasion, and that Vice Admiral BERTIE be requested to communicate the same to the Officers, and Men under his command."

19th. Since we came to the above resolutions, our attention has been called to the merits and services of Captain ROWLEY of His Majesty's ship Boadicea and Lieutenant Colonel KEATING; exemplified in circumstances which occurred soon after the capture of the Isle of Bourbon, and previous to the surrender of the Isle of France, and in consequence of the services performed by Captain ROWLEY, and Lieutenant Colonel KEATING, we have came to the following resolutions vizt.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, that the thanks of this Court be given to Capt. JOSHUA ROWLEY, late commander of His Majesty's ship Boadicea, for the united zeal, judgment, perseverance, skill, and intrepidity, which he evinced by crushing promptly, and decisively, the momentary superiority lately obtained by the enemy, in the Indian Seas; and that Captain ROWLEY be presented with a Piece of Plate, value five hundred Guineas, in acknowledgement of those services."

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant Colonel KEATING of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, for that spirit of zealous emulation, with which he seconded the successful efforts of Captain ROWLEY to crush the momentary superiority lately obtained by the enemy in the Indian Seas; and that Lieutenant Colonel KEATING be presented with the sum of five hundred Guineas, for the purchase of a Piece of Plate, in acknowledgment of those services."

True Extract,

J. FARISH,
Acting Sec. to Government.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Actg. Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th September 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Sundry Condemned CASKS, STAVES and HOOPS will be sold by public Outcry at the Honorable Company's Cooperage on the Apollo Green, on Wednesday the 18th Instant; at 11 o'clock in forenoon.

By Order of the Military Board,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. Mil. Board.

BOMBAY
MILITARY BOARD'S OFFICE
12th *September* 1811.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT at noon on Monday next the 16th instant, will be disposed of by public auction at the Tamarind Tree, two Horses on account of the Hon'ble Company.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

H. MUNRO,
Civil Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
13th *September* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of PATRICK JORDAN, late a Sub-Conductor, in the Military Service on this Establishment, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Proprietors of the Bombay Courier, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, September 13th 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 16th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

THE Household Furniture, and Effects of the late JONATHAN THORPE Esq. deceased, consisting of an elegant set of Europe Mahogany Tables on Claw Feet, large Pier Glasses, an elegant set of Cut Glass, and a Desert set of ditto, a large set of handsome Queens Ware, and Breakfast set of ditto, an elegant four light Lustre, an extensive and useful assortment of Plate and Plated ware; Tables, Chairs, Couches, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Carpets, Lamps, Wall Shades, and other Glass and China ware, also an extensive and valuable collection of Medical and other Books amongst which are the Encyclopedia Britannica and many other valuable works.

N. B. At 12 o'clock precisely will be sold a handsome Carriage with a pair of excellent Horses and Harness, and a spare Horse that matches the pair, a Saddle Horse, and an elegant Europe built Buggy, with fashionable Harness quite new, and lately imported, also a Mocoa Poney.

Bombay 14th *September* 1811.

N. B. The articles remaining of Monday's sale will be sold on Tuesday, the sale each day to commence at ½ past 10 o'clock.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 16th Inst.

PRECISELY AT 1 O'CLOCK,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms,

IN MEADOWS' STREET,

THE Following Excellent Portraits Elegantly Framed & Glazed being the Remaining ones of those Advertised for Private sale in the Bombay Gazette of the 26th June last.

One Whole Length Proof Print of the Arch Duke Charles.
Do. Do. Lord Collingwood.
Do. Do. Earl of Moira.
One Whole Length Print of Sir Sidney Smith,
Do. Do. Marquis Wellesley.
Do. Do. Sir Arthur Wellesley.
Do. Do. General Baird.
Do. Do. Palafox.

Bombay, 14th *September* 1811.

Hindu Infanticide,

IN THE PRESS.

And speedily will be Published in London,

IN ONE VOLUME QUARTO.

AN Account of the enquiries and measures adopted for the discovery and suppression of the Practice extensively prevalent among several Tribes of Hindus, in different and distant parts of the East Indies of the systematic Murder by their Parents of Female Infants, with incidental remarks on other customs peculiar to the Natives of India by the Late HONORABLE JONATHAN DUNCAN Esq. and by LIEUT. COLONEL ALEXANDER WALKER, and edited with Notes and Illustrations by EDWARD MOORE, F. R. S. Author of the Hindu Pantheon.

By the last accounts, from England, this work was in considerable forwardness; and it may be expected in India, by the end of this year 1811.

Such Gentlemen as may be desirous of possessing a Copy or Copies are requested to signify the same, at the Offices of FORBES & Co. and JOHN LECKIE where Books are opened for the reception of names.

The price in England, it is expected, will be a Guinea and a half in boards; and in India, at an advance sufficient to cover the expences of exportation there; which it is calculated will encrease it to twenty five Rupees in Calcutta and Bombay and to seven Pagodas in Madras to be paid in delivery.

It is intended, if there be time, to bind, in a handsome manner, the Copies bespoken in India.

SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hon'ble J. Duncan Esq.	5
The Hon'ble Sir James Mackintosh,	1
The Hon'ble Lieut. Gen. Abercromby.	1
Hon'ble G. Brown, Esq.	1
Mrs. Brown,	1
N. H. Smith, Esq.	1
Charles Forbes, Esq.	1
J. Stewart, Esq.	2
Captain W. J. Hamilton,	1
J. H. Stephenson, Esq.	1
W. T. Money, Esq.	1
H. G. Macklin, Esq.	1
Capt. Henry Rooke,	1
F. Warden, Esq.	1
Lieut. R. M. Grindlay,	1
D. Inglis, Esq.	1
M. Forbes, Esq.	1
O. Woodhouse, Esq.	1
C. Grant, Esq.	1
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R. Kennedy, M. D.	1
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Wm. Kennedy, Esq.	1
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Lieut. Col. George Llewellin,	1
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Wm. Shotton, Esq.	1
Mrs. Tyrrell,	1
G. Tyrrell, Esq.	1
J. Hungerford, Esq.	1
T. H. Davies, Esq.	1
James Calder, Esq.	1
Best, Esq.	5

FIFTH

LOTTERY,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

City of Calcutta.

NUMERICAL list of PRIZES and BLANKS, drawn to the Tickets of this Lottery, disposed of by MESSRS. FORBES & Co. at Bombay.

No. 511 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4098 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 576 & 2403 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees,

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees.*

Nos. 501	503	504	507	508
509	516	526	527	532
548	550	555	557	559
560	564	568	569	573
578	583	586	587	589
595	596	600	2404	2405
2407	2408	2413	2417	2419
2426	2427	2430	2432	2435
2437	2440	2442	2448	2452
2453	2459	2460	2465	2469
2470	2472	2475	2477	2478
2479	2483	2485	2489	2497
2500	3504	3507	3509	3511
3514	3515	3517	3525	3526
3527	3550	3562	3563	3570
3576	3577	3578	3580	3581
3583	3586	3588	3596	3600
4005	4006	4008	4013	4016
4020	4028	4031	4033	4035
4049	4050	4051	4052	4060
4071	4072	4078	4085	4088
4093	4096	4730	4738	4739
4744	4747	4751	4752	4764
4765	4767	4768	4770	4773
4774	4775.			

BLANKS.

Nos. 502	505	506	510	512
513	514	515	517	518
519	520	521	522	523
524	525	528	529	530
531	533	534	535	536
537	538	539	540	541
542	543	544	545	546
547	549	551	552	553
554	556	558	561	562
563	565	566	567	570
571	572	574	575	577
579	580	581	582	584
585	588	590	591	592
593	594	597	598	599
2401	2402	2406		
2409	2410	2411	2312	2414
2415	2416	2418	2420	2421
2422	2423	2424	2425	2428
2429	2431	2433	2434	2436
2438	2439	2441	2443	2444
2445	2446	2447	2449	2450
2451	2454	2455	2456	2457
2458	2461	2462	2463	2464
2466	2467	2468	2471	2473
2474	2476	2480	2481	2482
2484	2486	2487	2488	2490
2491	2492	2493	2494	2495
2496	2498	2499	3501	3502
3503	3505	3506	3508	3510
3512	3513	3516	3518	3519
3520	3521	3522	3523	3524
3428	3529	3530	3531	3532
3533	3534	3535	3536	3537
3538	3539	3540	3541	3542
3543	3544	3545	3546	3547
3548	3549	3551	3552	3553
3554	3555	3556	3557	3558
3559	3560	3561	3564	3565
3566	3567	3568	3569	3571
3472	3573	3574	3575	3579
3582	3584	3585	3587	3589
3590	3591	3592	3593	3594
3595	3597	3598	3599	4001
4002	4003	4004	4007	4009
4010	4011	4012	4014	4015
4017	4018	4019	4021	4022
4023	4024	4025	4026	4027
4029	4030	4032	4034	4036
4037	4038	4039	4040	4041
4042	4043	4044	4045	4046
4047	4048	4053	4054	4055
4056	4057	4058	4059	4060
4061	4062	4063	4064	4065
4067	4068	4069	4070	4073
4074	4075	4076	4077	4079
4080	4081	4082	4083	4084
4086	4087	4089	4090	4091
4092	4094	4095	4097	4099
4100	4728	4729	4731	4732
4733	4734	4735	4736	4737
4740	4741	4742	4743	4745
4746	4748	4749	4750	4753
4754	4755	4756	4757	4758
4759	4760	4761	4762	4763
4766	4769	4771	4772	4776
4777.				

Calcutta, 17th August 1811.

N. B. The above Prizes will be paid by Messrs. FORBES and Co. on application at their Office, at the rate of 110 Bombay, per 100 Sicca Rupees.

Bombay 13th September 1811.

BRIG

Surat Castle.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 16th September 1811,

(If not previously disposed of by private Contract,)

IN THE

MARINE YARD,

AT NOON PRECISELY,

THE GOOD BRIG SURAT CASTLE, lately arrived at this port from Ceylon.

The Surat Castle is of the burthen of 119 Tons or thereabouts, and a remarkably fast sailer. The vessel may be inspected, at any time previous to the sale, on application to Messrs. BRUCE FAWCETT & Co. by whom further particulars may be made known.

(Signed) BRUCE, FAWCETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1811.

બરીગ.બોટ ૧ નોંમે.શ્રુરત.ફ્રાશટલ

ગોરમેલે.નદી.વેચાશેતો.નાહેર. લીલાંકુ.ફરીને.વેચશે.આમ્મે. મહીનાની. તા. ૧૬ મી.શપતેમબર.શોમવારને.દીને.શ્રી.મરીન.ફ્રમાડ.બંદર.મધે.બપોરનાં.મે.બોટ.શ્રુરત.ફ્રાશટલ.હવડેશ્રી શેલાંણથી.આવીછે.શ્રી.મુબઇનાં.બંદર મધે.જ.મે.બોટ.શ્રુરત.ફ્રાશટલ.ટન ૧૧૯ નીછે.ને.ચાલમો.૧૧ની.શારી.મજામેબછે *

ને.મે.બારફ્રશ.ને.વુ.હોમે.તે.આ જ.દંનથી.ને.વેચામે.તાંણાં.શુકી.જુવે મી.બકુશ.ફ્રાશીતની.ફ્રંમપનીને.મર જ.ફરીને.ફ્રમાને.તે.વાંકાંણથી.આગા તલ.શંધરી.ખબર.યોફ્રશ.આપંત.પરશે

મી.બકુશ.ફ્રાશીતની.ફુમપની

તા. ૧૧ મી.શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૧

THE ESTATE

OF

ARDASEER DADY

DECEASED.

Notice is Hereby Giaen,

THAT on MONDAY THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to public sale at the Office of Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT &c. the following lots, the late property of the deceased within the Town Walls of Bombay, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

Lot 1.—All that Messuage or Tenement and Premises situate in Tamarind Tree Lane No. 10, in the occupation of Mr. Ward at the monthly rent of Rupees 125, and worth to be let at the rent of 150 Rupees per month.

Lot 2.—All that Warehouse situate in Church Lane No. 2 capable of containing 450 Raw Bales of Cotton, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 100 Rupees.

Lot 3.—All that Warehouse situate in Church Lane No. 3 capable of containing 700 Raw Bales of Cotton and worth to be et at the monthly rent of Rupees 100.

Lot 4.—All that Messuage or Tenement in Apollo Street No. 8 in the occupation of Captain Emanuel Margoty, now let at the monthly rent of Rupees 300, together with the Warehouse thereto appertaining and adjoining, the Warehouse worth to be let at 100 Rupees per month.

Lot 5.—All that Messuage or Tenement with a Stable and Coach-house adjoining situate in Meadows Street No. 31 in the occupation of Mr. Hungerford at the monthly rent of 150 Rupees, and woth to be let at the rent of 200 Rupees per month.

Lot 6.—All that Messuage or Tenement situate in Apollo Street No. 11, in the occupation of Captain Riddock at the monthly rent of 125 Rupees.

Lot 7.—All that Messuage or Tenement situate in Apollo Street No. 12 in the occupation of Mr. Lukin at the monthly rent of Rupees 125, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 200 Rupees.

Lot 8.—All that Messuage or Tenement situate in Forbes's Street No. 1 in the occupation of Mr. Sandwith at the monthly rent of 60 Rupees.

And on Monday the 23d day of Sept. next,

At the same hour and place the following lots being other part of the property late belonging to the deceased.

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of spare Ground situate in Borah Street containing 2628 square yards or thereabouts, formerly the property of Pandoo Biroo Sinoy, commodiously situated for building.

Lot 2.—A Messuage or Tenement situate in Cooley Street Mused Bunder formerly the property of Mahomed Cassin deceased, worth to be let at 150 Rupees per month.

Lot 3.—A Messuage or Tenement situate in an Oart called Ambroley with a Stable and Warehouse thereto appertaining, together with the whole of the Oart on which the same stands and the several fruit trees thereon, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 125 Rupees.

Lot 4.—Eight Wheels of a certain Oart situate in Mahim Woods known by the name of Chatowlee with about 800 Cocoanut Trees and various other fruit trees thereon.

Lot 5.—Four Wheels adjoining the said Oart with two substantial Houses and convenient outhouses theron with about 400 Cocoanut Trees and other fruit trees.

Lot 6.—A Messuage or Tenement situate at Omercurrey at the corner of the new Goal, with Outhouses and Compound thereto adjoining, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 60 Rupees.

Lot 7.—All that Messuage or Tenement and Building situate in Cowajee Patell Street No. 2 at present occupied by the family of the said Ardaseer Dady.

Lot 8.—All that Tenement situate in Parsee Bazar No. 3 used by the late Ardaseer Dady as an Office or Peree.

And on Monday the 30th day of Sept.

At the same hour and place the several lots following being other parts of the said property.

Lot 1.—A substantial and elegant Mansion with convenient Outhouses situate at Byculla known by the name of Sans Souci, together with a Compound of 21,333 square yards or thereabouts enclosed by a Stone Wall and let at 200 Rupees, and worth to be let at 300 Rupees per month.

Lot 2.—A piece of Garden Ground behind the said house containing 12100 square yards or thereabouts with the Trees thereon standing.

Lot 3.—A piece of Garden Ground with a small House thereon erected adjoining the preceding lot, formerly called Fullwarry containing 14715 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot 4.—A small piece of Ground behind the Stable of Sans Souci containgin 13,000 square yards or thereabouts with about 900 Date Trees standing thereon.

Lot 5.—A desirable Country Residence situate at the foot of Malabar Hill near the Tank Gwallia, with an extensive Garden, commonly known by the name of the Retreat and now occupied by Mr. Shotton at the monthly rent of Rupees 175 and worth to be let at 200 Rupees.

And on Monday the 7th day of Oct. next,

At the same hour and place the several lots following being other parts of the said property.

Lot 1.—All that substantial well built Messuage or Tenement being part of a Range of Buildings called Dady's Buildings situate in Forbes Street and the Corner House to the Eastward, commonly called the Admiral's House, with the Stable thereto belonging, occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 350 Rupees together with three Warehouses thereto appertaining also occupied by Government at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lot 2.—A substantial well built Messuage or Tenement adjoining the preceding lot with a Stable thereto belonging in the occupation of Mr. Leckie at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouses thereto appertaining, occupied by Government, at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lot 3.—A substantial well built Messuage or Tenement next adjoining the preceding lot commonly called the Navy Captain's House with a Stable thereto belonging occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouses thereto adjoining also occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees.

Lot 4.—A substantial well built Messuage or Tenement adjoinnig the precelot occupied by the Accountant General with a Stable belonging thereto at the monthly rent of 550 Rupees together with 3 Warehouses thereto adjoining occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees. The whole of the above lots are worth to be let at an advance of 50 Rupees each house.

Lot 5.—A piece or parcel of Ground situate behind the said Range of Buildings with one Warehouse and a Well of fine water thereon, the whole of which Ground contains 2636 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted as a seite for building.

Bombay, 27th August 1811.

મરનાર.શેઠ.અરદેશર.દાદીનાજનુ

ફ્રશટેત

ખબર.દીમાંથી.આપીમેચને

તા. ૧૬ મી.શપટેમબર.આવતીએ શોમવારને.દીને.બપોરનાં.ફ્રકાક ૧૧ નાં.મીશારશ.બકુશ.ફ્રાશટની.ફ્રંમપની ની.ફારીશમાં.મરનારની.મીલકત.શ્રી મુબઇનાં.ફ્રોટ.મધેની.નો.ગોરમેલે.નદી વેચાશેતો.નાહેર.લીલાંકુ.ફરીને.નીચે લખેલા.બાટો.પરમાંણે.વેચાશે *

બાટ ૧ —ગોર ૧ મીશતર.વાડ.વ ફ્રીલ.રેકેચતે.તાંમરીન.લેનમો. નંબર ૧૦ નુ.તે.ગારનુ.બાકુ.ફ્રમણાં.૩૦. ૧૨૫ માશા ૧ નાં.કુપજે છે.પંણ.મે.ગારનુ.બા કુ.કુપીઆ ૧૫૦ કુપજે.તેવુછે *

બાટ ૨ —વખાર ૧ નંબર ૨ ની. ચરચ.લેન.મધેની.તે.વખાર.મધે.કુની ફારશી.ગાંશડી ૪૫૦ માપેછે.તથા.રહે

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

છે·એ·વખારનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપી
આ ૧૦૦ કુપજે·તેવી·જગીછે *

.ખાટ ૩ —વખાર ૧ નંબર ૩ ની
ચરચ·લેન·મધેની·એ·વખાર·મધે·૩કુ
ની·ગાંઠાડી·ફાચી ૭૦૦ રેકેછે·એ· વ
ખારનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૧૦૦
કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૪ —ગાર ૧ નંબર ૮ નુ·પા
લો·જશાંતરીતનુ· જે·ગેરમો·ફપતાંત·
મારગાતી·રેકેછે .તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં
કુપીઆ 300 કુપજેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરની·શા
થે·લગાતી·વખાર ૧ છે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા
૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૧૦૦ કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે·

ખાટ ૫ —ગાર ૧ તથા·તેની·શાથે
તબેલો·તથા·ફોચ·ફાકુશ·મેદોશ·જશત
રીત·મધેનુ·નંબર ૩૧ નુ·તેમધે·મીશાત
ર·ફેગારફ્રારડ·રેકેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧
નાં·કુપીઆ ૧૫૦ કુપજેછે·પંણ·કુા· ૨૦૦
નુ·ભાડુ·કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૬ —ગેર ૧ નંબર ૧૧ નુ·પા
લો·જશાતરીત·મધેનુ·તે·ગાર·મધે·ફપ
તાંત·રેડીફ·રેકેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧
નાં·કુપીઆ ૧૨૫ કુપજેછે *

ખાટ ૭ —ગેર ૧ નંબર ૧૨ નુ·પા
લો·જશામરીતનુ·તે·ગાર·મધે·મીશાતર·
લુકીન·રેકેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·૩
પીઆ ૧૨૫ કુપજેછે·પંણ·કુપીઆ ૨૦૦
કુપજે·તેવુ·ગેરછે *

ખાટ ૮ —ગેર ૧ નંબર ૧ નુ·ફા
રબશ·જશાતરીત·મધેનુ·તે·ગેર·મધે·
મીશાતર·શાડવીશ·રેકેછે·તે·ગારનુ·ભાડુ
માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૬૦ કુપજેછ *

બીજુ·એજ·તા· ૨૩ મી·શપતંમબ
ર·આવતીએ·શોમવારને·દીને·ફરીતી
બીજી·ભાઝી·મીલફતનો·ફીશો·મરના
રનો·જે·પરમાંણે·કુપર·જગો·તથા·વખ
ત·વેચવાની·લખીચ·તેજ·પરમાંણે·ની
ચે·લખેલા·બીજા·ફીશાના·ખાટો·વેચશે

ખાટ ૧ —તેમધે· જમીન·ખાલી·
લોએ·વોરાવાર·મધેની·તે·જમીન·ભર
કમો·જશાકોએર·વાર ૨૬૨૮ વારને·
આશારેછે·તે·અશલ·મીલફત·શાણવી·
પાંડુ·બીજુ·વાલી·એ·જગો·ગેર·બાંધ
વાને·ખાએફનીછે *

ખાટ ૨ —ગેર ૧ કોલીવારમો· પ
શીદ·બંદર·આગાખનુ·એ·મીલફત·અ
શલ·મરનાર·મફમદ·ફાશમ·વાલુ· મા
શા·૧ નુ·ભાડુ·૩ કીઆ ૧૫૦ કુપજે·તે
વો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૩ —વાડી ૧ અમરોલીવાલી
તેમધે·બંગલો ૧ તે·તથા·તેની·શાતે·
લગતો·તબેલો ૧ તથા·વખાર ૧ તે·શાકુ
શાથે·મલીને·આખી·વાડી·વેચાશે·તા·
તે·વાડી·મધે·ફેતલાંએફ·જાડ·મેવાનાં
છે·તથા·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ ના·કુપીઆ
૧૨૫ કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૪ —વાડી ૧ મેફમના·અગાર
મધેની·રેટ ૮ ની·તેનુ·નામ·ચાતુલી·ફ
રી·ફેકેછે·તેમધે·નારીએલીના · જાર
૯૦૦ ને·આશારેછે·તથા·તેમધે· ફેટલી
એફ·જાતનાં·મેવાનાં·જારછે *

ખાટ ૫ —વાડી ૧ રેટ ૪ ની·તેમધે
ગેર ૨ મોતાંછે·તથા·બીનાં·ગેર·આશ
પાશછે·તેમધે·નારીએલીનાં·જાર ૪૦૦
ને·આશારેછે·તથા·તેમધે·મેવાનાં·જારછે

ખાટ ૬ —ગેર ૧ કુમર·ખાડી·કુપ
રનુ·મેલની·પાશેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·
બારના·બીજાં·ગારો·લગતાં·આશપાશ
છે·એનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૬૦
કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૭ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·ફાવશજી·પ
તેલનાં·મોલા·મધેનુ·નંબર ૨ નુ·તેમધે
કુવડાં·શેઠ·અરદેશરજી·દાદીલાજનો·
ફબીજો·રેકેછે *

ખાટ ૮ —ગેર ૧ નંબર ૩ નુ·મે
નાર·શેઠ·અરદેશરજી·દાદીલાજની· પે
રીછે·જમાને·ફારીશછે *

બીજુ·એજ·તા· ૩૦ મીશ·પતંમબ
ર·આવતીએ·શોમવારને·દીને·ફરીતી
ફેતલાએફ·તેજ·મીલફતનાં·ફીશા
નાં·નીચે·લખેલા·ખાટો·તેજ·જગો·કુપ
ર·તથા·તેજ·ગરીએ·વેચાશે *

ખાટ ૧ —ગાર ૧ લોએખલા·કુપર
નુ·તેનુ·નામ·શાનશોશી·તથા·તેને·લ
ગતાં·બારનાં·ગારોછે·તથા·તેની·શાથે
ફેમપાકુડ ૧ જમાને·ખાલી·જગો· લર
તે·જશાકોએર·વાર ૨૧૩૩૩ વારને·
આશારેછે·તથા·એ·જગોને·ફરતી·પથ
રની·દેવાલે·બંધ·કીધેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·
માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૨૦૦ કુપજેછે·પંણ·
કુા· ૩૦૦ નુ·ભાડુ·કુપજે·તેવો·માલછે·

ખાટ ૨ —તેમધે·બાગાની·જમીન
નો·ફટકો ૧ છે·ખાટ·પેકેખાનાં·ગારની·
પછવાડેની·તે·જમીન·લરતે·જશાકોએ
ર·વાર ૧૨૧૦૦ વારને·આશારેછે·તથા
તેની·શાથે·ફેતલાંએફ·જારછે·તે·શ્રુધાં

ખાટ ૩ —તેમધે·બાગાનીજમીનનો
ફટકો ૧ તેની·શાથે·ગેર ૧ નાકુ·બાંધે
લુછે·કુપર·ખાટ ૨ બીનો·લખેએાછે·તે
ની·પાશેનો·તેનુ·નામ·અશાલ·ફુલવારી
ફરીને·ફેકેછે·તે·જમીન·લરતે·જશાકો
એર·વાર ૪૪૭૧૫ વારને·આશારેછે *

ખાટ ૪ —તેમધે·નાનો·ફતકો ૧
જમીનનો·શાનશોશીનાં·તબેલાની·પછ
વાડેનો·તે·જમીન·લરતે·જશાકોએર·
વાર ૧૩૦૦૦ વારને·આશારેછે·તથા·તે
ની·શાથે·ખજુરીનાં·જાર ૯૦૦ ને·આ
શારેછે·તે·શ્રુધાં *

ખાટ ૫ —બંગલો ૧ ગોવાલીઆ
ના·તલાવની·પાશેનો·વાલકેશરનાં·કુ
ગારની·નીચેનો·તથા·તેની·શાથે· બા
ગ૧ મોતીછે·તેનુ·નામ·રીતરીત· ફરી
ફેકેછે·તેમધે·કુવડાં·મીશાતર·શાટન·રે
કેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નુ·કુા· ૧૭૫
કુપજેછે·પંણ·કુપીઆ ૨૦૦ ભાડુ·કુપજે·
તેવો·માલછે *

બીજુ·એજ·તા· ૭ મી·અકતોબર
આવતીએ·શોમવારને·દીને· ફરીતી·
મીલફતનાં·બીજા·ફીશાનાં·ફેતલાએફ
નીચે·લખેલા·ખાટો·તેજ·જગો·તથા·તે
જ·વખતે·વેચશે *

ખાટ ૧ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·ફારબશા·જ
શંતરીત·મધેનુ·શેઠ·દાદીલાજ·ની·મીલ
ફત·કેવાએછે·જમાને·તે·એલી·મધેનુ·
ગાર ૧ જેને·આડમરલ·ફાકુશ·ફરી·ફેકે
છે·તથા·તેની·શાથેનો·તબેલો·શ્રુધાં·તે
ગેર·કુવડે·ગાવરમેટ·જમાને·શારફાર
મો·રાખેલુછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપી
આ ૬૫૦ કુપજેછે·તથા·તેને·લગતી·જ
માને·તે·ગારની·શાથે·વખાર ૩ છે·તે
બી·શારફારમો·રાખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·મા
શા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપજેછે· વખાર
૩ મલીને *

ખાટ ૨ —ગાર ૧ મોતુ·એજ· એલી
મધેનુ·કુપર·લખેલા·ખાટ·પેકેખાની·પા
શેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે·તે·
શ્રુધાં·તે·ગેર·મધે·મીશાતર·લીકી·રેકે
છે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૩૦૦
કુપજેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને·લગતી·તેની·
શાથે·વખર ૩ છે·તેબી·શારફારમો·રા
ખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·વખાર ૩ મલીને·મા
શા ૧ નુ·કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપજેછે *

ખાટ ૩ —ગાર ૧ મોતુ·એજ·એલી
મધેનુ·કુપર·લખેલા·ખાટ ૨ બીજાની·
પાશેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે·
તે·ગેર·મંનવારના·ફપતાંત·વાલુ·ફેવા
એછે·તે·ગેર·શારફાર·મધે·રાખેલુછે·તે
નુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૩૦૦ કુપ
જેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને·લગતી·તેની·શાથે
વખાર ૩ છે·તેબી·શારફાર·મધે · રાખે
લીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·વખાર ૩ મલીને·માશા
૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપજેછે *

ખાટ ૪ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ·એજ·એલી
મધેનુ·કુપર·લખેલા·ખાટ ૩ તીજાની·
પાશેનુ·તથા·તેની·શાથે·તબેલો ૧ છે·
તે·શ્રુધાં·તે·ગાર·મધે·અકાકુતંનત·જં
નરલ·રેકેછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપી
આ ૩૫૦ કુપજેછે·તથા·તે·ગેરને· લગા
તી·તેની·શાથે·વખાર ૩ છે·તે·શારફાર
મો·રાખેલીછે·તેનુ·ભાડુ·વખાર ૩ મલી
ને·માશા ૧ નાં·કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપજેછે·
એ·કુપર·લખેલી·એલીના·ચારો·ગારોનુ
ભાડુ·માશાના·કુપીઆ ૫૦ લખે·દર·ગે
રે·બધતા·આવે·તેવો·માલછે *

ખાટ ૫ —ખાલી·જમીનનો·ફટકો
૧ એ·એલીની·પછવાડેનોછે·તેમધે· વ
ખાર ૧ બાંધેલીછે·તથા·તેમધે·શારાં·
પાંણીનો·કુવોછે·તે·શંનવી·જમીન·ભ
રતે·જશાકોએર·વાર ૧૬૩૬ વારને·આ
શારેછે·તે·જગો·અમારત·બાંધવાને·લા
એકછે *

તા· ૨૭ મી·આગશટ·શને ૧૮૧૧

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dated the 9th and 11th September 1811.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1811.

EVAN LLOYD, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Bombay, and to the Civil and Marine Paymaster.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1811.

Thomas M. Keate, Esq. to be Judge and Magistrate at Kaira.

Richard Torin, Esq. to be Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

E. H. Bailie, Esq. to be Assistant to the Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments and First Assistant to the Accountant General.

W. Baillie, Esq to be Assistant to the Secretary in the Secret and Political Departments.

J. FARISH.
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1811,
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, the following General Order issued by His Excellency the Vice President in Council at Fort William, under date the 6th August last.

Fort William, 6th August 1811.

His Excellency the vice President in Council, with a view of guarding against the payment to Individuals, of advances exceeding the amount of arrears actually due to them, is pleased to direct that the Officers of the Pay Department, on making advances authorized by Government, to Officers absent from their Corps, shall in addition to the usual Duplicate Receipts, required from such Officers, invariably infert in future on the back of the Pay Certificates furnished to them, the date and amount of each advance.

His Excellency in Council will, further, request the Governments of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, to direct that, whenever advances may be made at those Presidencies respectively to Officers belonging to the Bengal Establishment, intimation of such advance shall be conveyed to the Military Pay-master General at Fort William, within twenty four hours after the same shall have taken place, from the two former Presidencies; and by the earliest practicable opportunity from the latter.

In cases of advances being made at the several Presidencies by deputy Pay-masters, the Governments of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island will be requested to require those Officers not only to notify the same to their own Pay-master General for communication as above directed, but also to report the circumstance direct to the Military Pay-master General in Bengal

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Acting Secretary to Government Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Henry Jackson of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to the Corps of Invalids.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1811.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry having produced Certificates of their appointment to this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to direct that they be admitted on the Military Establishment accordingly, their Order of Rank having been defined by the Hon'ble Court of Directors as follows.

Mr. John Lee Mathews, Mr. Wallace Francis Dunlop, Mr. Walter Mixon, Mr. John Addison, Mr. Thomas Say, Mr. David Stephenson, Mr. Arthur Evans, and Mr. John Laing.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that Major Daniel Mitchell of the European Infantry be struck off the list of the army, as retired from the service on the 3d day of March 1810, and that the following alterations and promotions take place in the Regiment of European Infantry.

European Regiment.

Captain James Lightgow to be Major, Captain Thomas W. Stokoe to be Capt. Capt. Lieut. Wm. Sandwith, to be Cap. Lieut. & Lieut. James Little to be Lieutenant in succession to Mitchell retired.—Date of Rank 3d March 1810.

Captain Lieutenant William Sandwith to be Captain of a company, Lieut. E. G. Stannus to be Captain Lieutenant and Lieutenant Andrew Robinson to be Lieutenant in succession to Charles Brown, deceased.—Date of Rank 18th March 1810.

Ensign John M'Kenna to be Lieutenant vice, Pratt, deceased.—Date of Rank 11 April 1810.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to incorporate the duties of the Bazar Department in the General Commissariate to be established at this Presidency, from the 1st of the ensuing month, directs that the Commissaries of Bazars at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Kaira and the Deputy Commissary of Bazars at Palliad, deliver over charge of their Departments to the Officers of the Commissariate for the respective Divisions, from the 1st of next month, from which date their allowances are to cease.

The situation of Deputy Commissary of Bazars in the Deckan is likewise abolished, but the Office of Commissary of Bazars with the Poona Subsidiary Force is to continue under the designation of Superintendent of Bazars; and the Officer entrusted with that Department is to be subject on all points connected with the supplies, to the control and direction of the Assistant Commissary for the division, under the general rules framed for this branch of the Commissariate; but in matters of Police the Superintendent of Bazar is to act solely under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the Force.

Bombay Castle 10th September 1811.

In consequence of the death of Captain Lieut. Thomas Morse of the Artillery and Commissary of Stores in the Deccan on the 6th Instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions take place in the Battalion of Artillery.

Artillery.

Lieutenant L. C. Russel to be Captain Lieutenant vice Morse deceased.—Date of rank 7th September 1811.

Lieutenant Fireworker Frederick Schuler to be Lieutenant vice Russel promoted,—do. do. do.

The Governor in Council further directs that the following promotion take place in the 9th Regiment, in consequence of the removal of Lieutenant Jackson to the Invalid Establishment Ensign Robert Mitchell to be Lieutenant vice Jackson Invalided,—Date of rank 10th Sep. 1811.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

The following are extracts of a letter received by the late ships from a Gentleman who filled a high Political Station in India and who lately was one of the moſt accompliſhed officers in the Company's Service. They repreſent the ſtate and proſpects of affairs in the peninſula in the light in which they were viewed by the perſons in London who had acceſs to the beſt information and they probably require no other abatement than allowance for that colour of ſanguine hope which is neceſſary to ſupport the actors in great enterprize and which muſt tinge the views of thoſe who are in cloſe contact with them.

London 22d March.

" You will be gratified by the accounts, which we continue to receive every day from Portugal. Lord Wellington's conduct cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. He has perfect confidence in himſelf, and he enjoys the unlimited confidence of all the troops under his command. He is ſo regular and punctual in the diſpatch of buſineſs, and is now become ſo complete a maſter of it, that he *appears* to be the idleſt man in his camp. His frame is of iron, for he is many hours every day on horſeback, and he deſpiſes all changes of weather. He has the whole of his army completely in hand, and has made ſuch improvements in his Commiſſariate that his troops are not only ſufficiently fed, but are abundantly ſupplied with the beſt proviſions, while the French are almoſt literally ſtarving. The ſuperiority of every branch of our army over the French is aſtoniſhing. Our Light Infantry always maintain themſelves againſt double the numble the number of the enemy's Tirailleurs; our Cavalry have weight and rapidity to bear down every thing they meet with; and two of our guns are always a match for a brigade of 4 of the enemy's pieces, both in the certainty and celerity of firing and in the rapidity of their movements. The enemy's Infantry is ſtoutly afraid of our Bayonets.

The Portugueſe have now 45,000 regular troops of which 32,000 are in the field and 25,000 with Lord Wellington and Beresford. Theſe troops are well armed, clothed, equipped and diſciplined, and in ſteadineſs, ardour and ſpirit they are little inferior to the beſt of our Regiments. Beſides the regular troops, the Portugueſe have 46,000 militia armed by us, properly equipped and cloathed, in a tolerable ſtate of diſcipline, with many Britiſh officers amongſt them. The Ordinanza, or armed Peaſantry, amount to about 60,000 men. Theſe men are armed in every way, with Muſquets, Swords, Pikes and Clubs.

They are eminently uſeful in occupying the country round the allied army, in ſecuring the tranſmiſſion of ſupplies, in intercepting thoſe of the enemy and picking up ſtragglers and maraudders from their camp. By this ſtatement it will appear that the Portugueſe have 1,50,000 men of every ſort under arms and actively employed in the defence of the country.

Before the arrival of the late reinforcement Lord Wellington had with him,

Britiſh troops		39,000
Portugueſe		25,000
		64,000
He has detached, with Beresford,	20,000	
And with Cole along the Tagus,	7,000	
The Garriſon of Lisbon	2,000	
		29,000
So that he purſues Maſſena with		35,000

Since the above ſtatement was received, 8,000 men have arrived at the Tagus, ſo that he will have 47,000 Britiſh rank and file fit for duty.

Maſſena had with him at Buſaco		87,000
He loſt at Buſaco and Columbra	10,000	
He buried at Santarem	10,000	
Killed in the ſkirmiſhes &c. between Buſaco and Santarem	5,000	
He has badly wounded and very ſick	10,000	
He has loſt in the retreat from the 9th to the 21ſt March	10,000	
		45,000
He has now with him		42,000

effective men.

The army of Portugal is commanded by Maſſena with Ney, Junot, Regnier and Drouet under him. Maſſena is independant on Joſeph, and receives his orders directly from the Emperor.

Joſeph is Lieutenant of the Emperor in Spain, Soult is the Major General of the army of Spain and has under him Victor, Mortier, Belliard and Sebaſtiani.

The army of the North is under Beſſieres, the army of Arragon under Souchet, and the army of Catalonia under Macdonald. Theſe officers are independant on Maſſena, on Joſeph, and on each other. They receive their orders from, and make their reports to, the Emperor thro' Berthier. It is now ſaid that the whole Armée du Nord is placed under Beſſieres.

The whole army in Spain and Portugal conſiſts of about 1,50,000 men.

Maſſena's army may be computed at	42,000
Soult and Mortier have with them	20,000
Victor at Cadiz	9,000
Belliard at Madrid	10,000
Sebaſtiani in Murcia and Granada	10,000
Beſſieres has with him only	7,000
Kellerman at Valladolid about	7,000
Bonnet in the Aſturias about	6,000
And the corps under Souchet and Macdonald in Arragon and Catalonia may be eſtimated at	35,000
1	46,000

We know that Bonaparte left 240,000 men in Spain, and it is ſuppoſed that from 50 to 60,000 men have entered Spain ſince that period; ſo that the total loſs ſuſtained already by the French in Bonaparte's attempt to ſubjugate the peninſula may be computed at 1,50,000 men. This will appear leſs ſurprizing when you hear that they certainly loſt 30,000 men the laſt year in Spain, without a regular battle and without having advanced one ſtep in the conqueſt of the country; and the loſs ſuſtained by them at Ciudad Roderigo, Almeida and Aſtorga is eſtimated at 20,000 more.

If you were to judge from what the Spaniſh regular troops have done at Cadiz, you would ſuppoſe the cauſe of Spain in a bad way. There are about 10,000 Spaniards at Cadiz and the Iſla de Leon. Ballaſteros has about 7000 men, and Caſtanos is collecting Romana's old corps. But the Spaniards only require a regular organization and a few good officers to lead them, to become equal at leaſt, if not ſuperior, to the Portugueſe. I believe that the Regency of Spain will be urged to ſome decided meaſures for the formation of a regular army.

The outline of this plan would be to place the provinces of Gallicia and Eſtremadura under Lord Wellington; to raiſe two armies of 25,000 men each; to confer the command of thoſe armies upon Caſtanos and Baleſteros, and to place thoſe officers under the orders of Lord Wellington. The Spaniſh corps to be armed, clothed, and equipped by us, to be commanded chiefly by Britiſh officers; and the chest of aids [i. e. the payment,] to be in the hands of our Miniſter at Cadiz.

It will now be ſeen what Bonaparte will do. He muſt either withdraw from Spain, or make a vigorous effort to conquer it. He is getting idle, fond of his eaſe, and he is *recherche'* in his table. He is alſo mightily afraid of aſſaſſination in Spain, and it is not thought that he will venture his perſon or his reputation in that country. He has ſummoned Murat to Paris, and it is imagined that Murat will be ſent to command in Chief. Unleſs ſome meaſure of this nature is ſoon adopted the armies in Spain will fall to pieces from the continual bickerings and diſputes of his General Officers, who are all jealous of and deteſt each other. Lucien Bonaparte' told Lady ——— at Ludlow that the only conſolation his brother would derive from the preſent reverſes in Portugal would conſiſt of the loſs of Maſſena's military reputation, of whom he is jealous. It appears that Maſſena conſiders himſelf not only as the beſt officer in France, but is continually aſsiſting that the Emperor owes all his great victories to his advice and aſſiſtance."

APRIL 20.

" The Spaniards themſelves are noble materials to work upon. Their courage, firmneſs and conſtancy are admirable. The ſpirit of the people is invincible, and their hatred of the French undiminiſhed. If we could only give ſubſtance to this ſpirit, and put the army on a proper footing, ſtrong hopes might be entertained of driving the French at laſt to the Ebro. Indeed from the lateſt intelligence from Spain and from Paris, it would appear that the French troops are to be withdrawn from the South of the Spain, and that only ſuch a corps will be left to the north as may be ſufficient to maintain itſelf on the Ebro.

The aſpect of affairs in the North of Europe is very threatening, and for ſome months paſt a rupture between Ruſſia and France has appeared probable.

The reverſes of the French armies in Spain and Portugal have rouſed the ſpirit of other nations, and there is no cordiality between France and Auſtria. Some important events may be expected during the next 3 months."

The ſhip which the Government of this Preſidency are about to take up for tonnage to England will we underſtand be ready to ſail on the 11th of October next.

As it may be intereſting to the Holders of Bills drawn from India on the Court of Directors in London in liquidation of the Indian debt, to be informed of a late reſolution which the Court have come to in reference to the reinveſtment of thoſe Bills in India, we publiſh the Advertiſement at length.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, MARCH 12, 1811.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND, trading to the EAST INDIES, do hereby give Notice;

That having received information that the Holders of ſeveral of the Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Court of Directors in diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of Indian Debts, are deſirous that the amount of the ſaid Bills of Exchange ſhould be reinveſted in India. The Court have reſolved to allow all holders of Bills under acceptance, or preſented for acceptance, and becoming due between the date hereof and the 1ſt March, 1812, the option of ſurrendering the ſaid Bills, in order to the reinveſtment of their amount at the Preſidency of Bengal, upon the terms of the Loan advertiſed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 19th of September, 1810, with 6 per Cent. Intereſt to be allowed from the date of the Bill, and payable half-yearly; at the Preſidency of Bengal, at the option of the Creditor either in Caſh or by Bills of Exchange, on the Court of Directors, at the rate of 2s. 6d. the Calcutta Sicca Rupee payable ſix months after ſight. The ſaid Intereſt to be remitted every half year by the Officers of Government in India without any Commiſſion or other charge attaching to the lender, providing the parties holding the ſaid Bills ſignify their intention, and ſurrender their Bills previous to the 10th April next.

The Court do hereby further declare, that all Sums that may be inveſted in purſuance of this notice ſhall not be paid off within the period of ſeven Years from the 10th April, 1811, provided the parties ſhall at the time of transferring their Bills ſignify their deſire to keep their Money ſo long in the Company's hands.

Such Perſons as wish to avail themſelves of the Court's Reſolution may, on application at the Accountant-General's Office, ſee the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary before mentioned, and be informed more fully of the particulars reſpecting the method of transferring their property to the ſaid Loan.

WILLIAM RAMSAY,
SECRETARY.

A moſt gallant affair took place in March laſt on the Iſland of Anholt. The Danes with a flotilla and army conſiſting in all of nearly 4000 men attacked the Iſland; but after a cloſe combat of four hours and a half received a moſt complete and deciſive defeat with the loſs of 3 pieces of cannon and five hundred priſoners, which exceeded by an hundred and fifty, the Engliſh garriſon under the command of Captain Maurice of R. N.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Sept. 7th Sailed Emam Ship Woolmaney, Nacqudah Saulum, to Bengal.

10th Ditto Ship Buſſorah Packet, Captain John Clements, to Bengal.

11th Sailed Ship Eugenia, Capt. J. Bloyd, for China.

Ditto Arrived Brig Regina, Captain W. Wegg, from Calcutta.

On Tueſday night, anchored in the Harbour the Brig October, Captain Pavin, from the Iſle of France the 13th Auguſt—The day before ſhe ſailed, an American arrived from Sourabaya, prize to His Majeſty's Squadron bringing the intelligence that Admiral Stopford was on the 10th of July, blockading the four French Frigates lately arrived in that Port; one of which proves to be the Clorinde that eſcaped from the action at Madagaſcar—The arrival of our Expedition was daily looked for.

ARRIVED.]—Captain Elwood 5th Regiment Lieut. Blacker, Madras Infantry Enſign Bayly 1ſt 3d Regt. N. I. Surgeon Thomas Palmer.

Departure.—Lieutnant George Deen, 22th Regiment Enſign W. Cazalet 1ſt 6th Regt.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.]—On Wedneſday the Lady of Captain Dick of a ſon and heir.

DEATH.]—On the Evening of the 23d Auguſt at Vellore, after a few days illneſs, deeply and ſincerely lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintace; Mrs. Jones, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant Jones, of the 1ſt Batt. 13th Regt. Madras, N. I. leaving a diſconſolate Huſband, and Infant family to deplore her loſs.

At Serroor on the 6th inſtant, Captain Lieutenant Thomas Moſe.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

PRINCE REGENT.

We are ſure that the public will participate in the pleaſure which we feel in ſtating the following Anecdote of the Prince Regent; which has been communicated to us by a Correſpondent, of known reſpect:—

Laſt week the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſubmitted to to his Royal Highneſs a military arrangement; in conſequence of the death of Lord Cardigan, to which he truſted to be honoured with the Prince Regent's approbation.

Earl Harcourt to be Governor of Windſor Caſtle, in the room of the Earl of Cardigan deceaſed.

General Charles Craufurd, to be Governor of the Military College, at Marlow, in the room of Earl Harcourt.

The Prince Regent ſignified his entire acquieſcence in the appointment of Earl Harcourt to Windſor Caſtle; he knew it would be perfectly agreeable to his Majeſty; and he had reaſon to believe that he had deſigned him to be the ſucceſſor of the Earl of Cardigan.

The Prince alſo expreſſed the high reſpect which he entertained for the talents and ſervices of General Craufurd.—He had high claims on the gratitude of his Country; and the Country had not been unmindful of his Claims.—His Royal Highneſs ſaid, that to the beſt of his recollection, General Craufurd had a penſion of 1200l. a year, on his own life and that of the Ducheſs his wife. He had a regiment of Dragoon Guards, and he was the Lieutenant-Governor of Tynemouth—bringing him altogether above 3000l. a year; and therefore he muſt heſitate in adding to theſe appointments, while ſo many other gallant Officers had not an equal proviſion.

Mr. Perceval ſtrongly urged the General's high merits,—and beſides begged leave reſpectfully to ſtate to his Royal Highneſs, that his claims were powerfully ſeconded by his ſon-in-law the Duke of Newcaſtle—*whoſe ſupport in parliament was moſt eſſential to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration.—Perhaps was of more conſequence to them than that of any other individual.*

The Prince Regent, in anſwer to this argument, made a declaration to the following purport—" Sir I did not expect ſuch a reaſon to be aſsigned; but I am not ſorry that it is ſo in an inſtance like the preſent, when it enables me to make known my reſolution without diſparagement to the gallant Officer in queſtion. I repeat that I have a high reſpect for his merits, which have met their reward; but I muſt tell you, once for all, that I never can nor will conſent to beſtow any place or appointment meant to be an aſylum or reward for the toils and ſervices of our gallant ſoldiers and ſeamen, on any perſon upon account of Parliamentary connection, or in return for parliamentary votes. This is my fixed determination; and I truſt I ſhall never again be ſolicited in the ſame way."

The Miniſter bowed and took his leave. It is not true, therefore, that General Craufurd is appointed Governor of the Military College at Marlow; and we congratulate the Country on this truly Conſtitutional anſwer of the Prince Regent.

A controverſy has paſſed between the Courier and the Morning Chronicle, on the ſubject of the converſation between the Prince Regent and Mr. Perceval, in which the Morning Chronicle was reprobated for having publiſhed a preſumed fabrication, or otherwiſe an unpardonable diſcloſure of private communications.

The following is the aſſertion of the Courier.

" There were but two perſons preſent at the converſation, and of theſe two, who could diſcloſe the particulars of ſuch an interview? Not Mr. Perceval it is obvious—and can it be believed that the Prince Regent would tell his confidential converſations with his Miniſters?"

The following explanation is given, in the Morning Chronicle, as a juſtification for the inſertion of the converſation between the Prince Regent and Mr. Perceval, relative to the diſpoſal of the Governorſhip of the Royal Military Colege.

" We have diſtinctly ſaid, that we received the intelligence from no political quarter whatever, and that we received it in no ſecrecy. The report has been univerſal for ſeveral days, in all the higher circles, and from whence did it take wind? From a correſpondence which a Noble Duke of twenty one years of age, in the indiſcretion of his diſappointment, has ſhewn to his friends. Our heated adverſaries call for proofs. Here is the proof—We refer them to the Nobleman in queſtion. They know him well, and we recommend to them to demand the juſtification of their immaculate Miniſter at his hands. Let him ſay whether he did not write a letter, complaining of the refuſal given to his application; and let him truly ſtate to them from whom he received the communication of what paſſed at the interview.—Oh! 'Not from Mr. Perceval it is obvious." Can it be believed that the Prince Regent would tell the Noble Duke? We leave this matter to be ſettled among them. It is their own affair. They have provoked the inquiry, and they muſt not impute to others what lies at their own door. We were fully juſtified in publiſhing what they had themſelves diſcloſed; and all that we think it incumbent upon us to do, is explicitly to ſtate that if this moſt important ſecret (which has filled the nation with joy) has come to light, it is becauſe 'an old head is not placed upon young ſhoulders.'"

In anſwer to the above, the Courier of yeſterday ſays:—

" The aſſertion in the Morning Chronicle, that the Duke of Newcaſtle ſent forth the ſtory, in a letter, about General Craufurd and the Prince Regent, is utterly and obviouſly falſe; evidently a ſhallow attempt to conceal the real ſource of the tale, as all parties are aſhamed of it."

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WANTED,

A SUM of Money, for Bills upon Messrs. DAVIES and CARD of London, Part Owners of the Honourable Company's Ship *Herefordshire* of the burthen of 1200 Tons, now building in the Dock Yard at this Port.

Sealed Tenders, in Sums not less than Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, specifying the rate of exchange, at different periods of payment, will be received by Mr. JOHN MONEY, at his Residence in Rampart Row, on or before Monday the 23d Instant, at noon, when they will be opened in the presence of such persons as may think proper to attend, and where every information required, may be previously obtained.

JOHN MONEY,

Acting under the Authority of
WILLIAM DAVIES ESQ.
MANAGING OWNER,

BOMBAY,
18th *September* 1811.

GAZETTE PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

The following Letters from the Dukes of Gloucester and Rutland, announcing themselves as candidates to succeed the Duke of Grafton in the office of Chancellor of the Univefary, were this day read in the Senate. The election was appointed to take place on Tuefday, March 26.

Belvoir Caftle, March 6.

SIR,—Having heard that the Duke of Grafton is in fuch a dangerous ftate of health, as to preclude my hope of his recovery, it becomes, therefore my ty, and I truft that I fhall ftand excufed in your t for the prefumption of my expectations, to fy to you my intention of becoming a candida for the dignified and diftinguifhed office in your Un fity, which will be vacated by the lamented even of his Grace's death.

I not, becaufe I cannot, look for foundation t my pretentions in any individual merits of my own, but I afk permiffion to ftate, as a circumftan of no trivial importance and gratification to me, m belief that his Majefty has been graciouffly pleas to expreſs himſelf favourable to my cauſe, and *ave the additional pleaſure of receiving the t neſt aſſurances of ſupport from the Chancellor of e Exchequer, Mr. Perceval.*

I will not fu her intrude upon you at this preſent moment th to requeſt that you will make ſuch uſe of this l er, and of the facts alluded to in it, as may appe advifable to you.

I have the honou to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt ob dient and humble ſervant,

(Signed) RUTLAND.

The very Reverend t Vice-Chancellor.

March 13th, 1811.

SIR,—As my wiſhes i reſpect to the Chancellorſhip of the Univerſity have been long and generally known I ſhould hav thought it unneceſſary, and perhaps indelicate t have expreſſed them formally to you, as Vice Chancellor, before the expected vacancy had taken pla. Having learned, however, that another perſon has officially declared himſelf a candidate, and even aſſigned reaſons which induce him to hope tha the Univerſity will ſupport him, and many members of the Senate having ſolicited me t make a public declaration of my ſentiments, I am apprehenſive that my ſilence, if longer continued, might be conſtrued into diſreſpect.

I will now, therefore, expreſs the very high gratification I ſhould feel at ſeeing myſelf choſen to fill the office of Chancellor, if the Senate ſhould think proper to confer upon me a charge that muſt be ſo truly flattering to one who was educated at Cambridge, and who feels ſo warmly attached to the Univerſity.

I ground not my pretenſions on the influence of any man, however exalted his rank or character. I ground my pretention upon my excluſive and unalterable attachment to the place of my education; being the only one of the Royal Family who has ſtudied in an Engliſh Univerſity.

I ſhould take particular pride in promoting the intereſts of that body to which I belong; and I truſt that the unvaried deference to your laws and diſcipline, which I paid during my reſidences at Cambridge, will be an earneſt of my endeavours to maintain your privileges, if entruſted to me as your Chancellor.

I am, with the higheſt eſteem, & great perſonal regard,

(Signed) WILLIAM FREDERICK.

To the Right Worſhipful the Vice Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

With infinite ſatisfaction we communicate the triumph of the cauſe of liberality and independence, in the election of his Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter to the diſtinguiſhed office of chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge. It is a new era in the hiſtory of the world, that preſents Princes as the champions of public right, and the advocates of the moſt generous principles of civil and religious freedom, againſt the overbearing influence of dark bigotry, and blind ſuperſtition, combined to confirm and prolong, and, if poſſible, to perpetuate, the tottering, and, we truſt, now for ever fallen power of oppreſſive intolerance.—That ſuch a cauſe ſhould triumph in the hands of any advocate, would be matter of joy to all who love their country, and who wiſh to ſee; in every part of its public inſtitution, the uniform prevalence of that ſpirit of freedom and rectitude which is the general characteriſtic of its people, and the fundamental principle of its Conſtitution. But that it ſhould ſo triumph in the hands of a diſtinguiſhed Member of the Royal Family of England, not claiming, but diſdaining to claim, and openly diſclaiming any conſideration of his exalted rank, and ſtill more exalted connections, in eſtimating his title and pretenſions to the object in competition, and offering himſelf to the public choice, upon the plain, pure, and ſolid public principles of his know character, and perſonal qualifications. The glorious example of the Prince Regent in reſcuing the obſcured and calumniated virtues of Royalty from the aſperſions undeſervedly and unworthily caſt on them, has found a worthy and a ſucceſsful imitater in the Duke of Glouceſter.

CAMBRIDGE, Tueſday, Two o'clock Afternoon.

The Election for Chancellor commenced this morning in the Senate-houſe, which was fitted up for the occaſion. At the upper end, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Douglas) took his ſeat at a table, divided from the body of the room by a high partition, covered with carpet, having two doors, one for the Electors to enter by, and the other for their retiring. The two Proctors, an Aſſiſtant to the Vice-Chancellor, and a friend to each Candidate, ſat round this table, and received the votes written on ſlips of paper. One the table ſtood a box with two diviſions, into which the votes were ſeparately put by the Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the parties around him; and, in caſe of diſpute, the vote was diſpoſed of in a drawer under the table. Each diviſion of the box has three locks, the keys of which are intruſted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, ſo that, when an adjournment takes place, they are triply guarded.

On the outſide of the partition were two other tables, furniſhed with thre ſlips of paper filled up (except the inſertion of the names) at which the Electors wrote their deciſion, and, walking round, handed it in to the Vice-Chancellor, who diſpoſed of them as already ſtated.

Nine o'clock Night.

At the adjournment at two o'clock this day, the numbers were 294 to 277; and ſince their meeting again at four, the votes have been evidently in favour of the Duke of Glouceſter.—From there being about 332 to 308, they have rapidly increaſed on him ſide, and the conteſt may in fact be looked upon as decided, as it is very rarely indeed that ſo great a diſproportion is pulled up.

The Duke of Rutland left Cambridge this morning for Cheveley. Lord Palmerſton and Mr. Smith are here, and perhaps the greateſt aſſemblage of Divines that have met together for theſe many years.

An immenſe number of carriages extended through Jeſus-lane about the heat of the polling, and ſtill more are expected to-morrow, as the conteſt for the Member of Parliament will be even ſtronger than that for the high dignity of Chancellor.

In the evening, Profeſſor Wollaſton was ſuddenly ſeized with a ſevere fit of illneſs on the ſtairs of the Senate-houſe, which created ſome buſtle; but we underſtand that he was removed without being in any ſerious danger.

THE NAME OF ELECTOR AND HIS DECREE.

Coll. [Name of College] eligit
Celsissimum Principem
GULIELMUM FREDERICUM,
DUCEM de GLOUCESTER,
in
Cancellarium hujus Academiæ.

ELECTOR'S NAME AND DECREE.

Coll. [Name of College] eligit
Illuſtriſſimum Principem
JOANNEM HENRICUM MANNERS,
DUCEM de RUTLAND,
in
Cancellarium hujus Academiæ.

Half paſt Twelve o'clock.

The conteſt cloſed at 12 o'clock, and the numbers have been juſt declared as follows:—

For the Duke of Glouceſter - - -	470
the Duke of Rutland - - -	356

Majority for the Duke of Glouceſter - 114

This declaration was received with three loud cheers. His Highneſs's majority did not exceed from 14 to 17 before dinner, but after dinner increaſed rapidly. The Duke of Rutland did not poll 20 after that time; and, when the Election cloſed, he was totally exhauſted, not having one vote left.

APRIL 18.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has written, a letter with his own hand to General Graham, expreſſing to him in the moſt flattering terms the lively ſenſe of his gallantry with which his heart was filled; and alſo expreſſing his regret that the reſtrictions which the two Houſes had put upon the Regency prevent him for a time from conferring on the General and his officers ſuch marks of his approbation as might prove his gratitude, and in which the Prince ſays he is ſure that he would alſo ſpeak the gratitude of the nation at large. If it ſhould be the will of Divine Providence to re-eſtabliſh his Majeſty's health, the Prince Regent ſays that he is ſure it would be the firſt act of his Majeſty to diſtinguiſh the eminent and glorious ſervice of the General and his gallant army by ſome ſignal mark of his favour; and if it ſhall devolve on him to diſcharge this pleaſant duty, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty, it will be to him the happieſt part of the functions he has to fulfil.

APRIL 4th.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent, Bart. was ſworn into the Command of the Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal; the General afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 23.

MEMORANDUM.

Horſe Guards, April 22, 1811.

In conſideration of the diſtinguiſhed ſervices of his Majeſty's 87th (or Prince of Wales's Iriſh) Regiment, upon various occaſions, and more recently in the brilliant action at Barroſa his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, has been graciouſly pleaſed to approve of that Regiment being in future ſtyled "The 87th, or Prince of Wales's Own Iriſh Regiment," and of its bearing, as a badge of honour, upon the regimental colours & appointments, an Eagle, with a wreath of laurel, above the Harp, in addition to the Arms of his Royal Highneſs.

By command of the Right Hon. the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, A. C.

LORD COCHRANE.

We ſtated on Friday the circumſtance of Lord Cochrane's arreſt at Malta. The following are further particulars.

Malta March 8.—Lord Cochrane arrived here about two months ago in a brig of war, proceeded to Meſſina, and has been returned about a month.

One day entering the Admiralty Court, he went into the Regiſtry, an apartment behind the Chamber in which the Judge holds his ſittings, or the Court Room, and taking down the table of charges there hanging, put it in his pocket, and walked away. The Judge, Dr. Sewell, conceiving this to be an inſult on the Court, though not then ſitting, required that his Lordſhip ſhould be arreſted.

After a conſiderable delay the arreſt was made, and on Saturday, the 2d inſt. he was brought into Court, attended by Captain Rowley, of the Eagle man of war, the ſenior officer, Commiſſioner Fraſer, and ſeveral of the chief naval officers in port. The charge was read, purporting, "That an officer, in naval uniform, verily believed by the deponent to be Lord Cochrane, on Wedneſday, (I believe the 13th February) entered the Regiſtry of the Admiralty Court, and there took down the table of charges. He held up the table, as if to cauſe it to be ſeen by the King's Advocate, Dr. Moncrieff, there ſitting, then put it in his pocket, and walked away."

The Judge then addreſſed him, dwelling on the offence. His Lordſhip, in reply, wiſhed that his accuſer ſhould appear, that he might have the opportunity of croſs-examining him.

The Judge explained that this was the courſe practiſed on theſe occaſions. His Lordſhip at length anſwered the accuſation; "I deny that I took down the Table of Charges as eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, from this Court Room." The Judge obſerved that he could not allow any but a direct anſwer to the preciſe charge which was made; adding, that if the charge contained no crime, he ſhould himſelf be reſponſible. After much heſitation, his Lordſhip ſaid, "I deny that I took down the Table of Charges from the Court Room."

Here the matter was brought to an iſſue, the priſoner denying the charge or pleading not guilty. The Judge then ſaid, he muſt adminiſter to him certain interrogatories, and began to queſtion him reſpecting the matter. His Lordſhip anſwered not, but he continued to aſk for the accuſer or witneſſes. The Judge peremptorily required anſwers. His Lordſhip then declared, if theſe interrogatories were perſiſted in, he ſhould be obliged to proteſt againſt the proceeding which had been uſed and was uſing againſt him; he denied the authority of that Court; he diſclaimed its competence to take cognizance of a matter made the ſubject of a criminal charge, and with reſpect to the table of charges contended that it was not placed in the ſituation in which it was explicitly required it ſhould be placed by the Act of parliament. The Judge anſwered, that the Act directed that the King in Privy Council eſtabliſh the charges, but that this had not been done with regard to Malta. He had, therefore, ordered the charges to be hung up in the Regiſtry, in order to comply as near as poſſible, with the ſpirit of the Act.

Lord Cochrane was allowed to retire, and make a long proteſt againſt all the Members of the Court. He was offered liberty on bail, but refuſed, and was remanded to priſon. There he remained till two days ago, when he made his eſcape. He is ſuppoſed to have effected this about twelve o'clock at night; his window overlooked the ſtreet, a reaſonable height, ſome two ſtories; and that, caſting a double rope acroſs an iron bar, he ſlid down afterwards drawing the rope away. A the ward has been offered for the diſcovery of readers in his eſcape.

The celebrated Joel Barlow, formerly a Member of the French Convention, and elected at the ſame time with Thomas Paine, has been appointed Plenipotentiary to the Court of Paris, in the room of General Armſtrong. Recollecting his former connections, and his ingenious work, intituled, "Advice to the Privileged Orders," we ſhould think that the Republican Government could not have nominated an individual more objectionable to Bonaparte.

MAY 4th.

Miniſters in the beginning of the week received diſpatches from Admiral Rowley, communicating to them the daring and outrageous proceedings of his Imperial Majeſty Chriſtophe. Theſe diſpatches were brought over by a naval officer, who had been ſent to St. Domingo, to demand the reſtitution of a Britiſh veſſel that had been confiſcated. This gentleman was at the Court of Chriſtophe, and was received by him with all the forms and honours of an Ambaſſador. Chriſtophe gave him a grand entertainment, at which the young black Princes and Princeſſes, the ſons and daughters of the Emperor, were ſeated in ſtate. There was an immenſe retinue of black Lords in waiting, all dreſt in gala ſuits of ſcarlet and gold; a ſuperb ſervice of gold plate, and a dinner *tout a fait Francais*, and ſerved with magnificence.

Chriſtophe is building himſelf a palace, at a ſhort diſtance, but which is to be in the centre of a fortification, that when finiſhed, will be one of the ſtrongeſt in the world. Immenſe ſums are expending on this erection; and not only upon this work, but upon all that environs the eſtabliſhment of a regular and powerful ſeat of Government, a degree of ſkill, and a combination of means are employed which promiſe the moſt extenſive reſults. The foundation of a Navy is laid. The naval force under the Flag of Hayti, already conſiſts of one frigate of 44 guns, nine ſloops of war, five brigs of 20 and 22 guns each, ſix brigs of 14 and 16 guns each, and a number of ſchooners, ſeldom carrying leſs than 100 men each.

Thurſday, March 28.

VICTORY OF BARROSA.

THANKS TO GENERAL GRAHAM, AND OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—I feel confident, Sir, in riſing to move a Reſolution of Thanks to General Graham, and the Officers and Soldiers under his command, for one of the moſt ſplendid military achievments that the hiſtory of the country has ever had occaſion to record, there can be no oppoſition likely to take place. If any difference of opinion were to ariſe, it would be, I believe, rather a conteſt as to who ſhould be moſt forward and loud in expreſſing the Thanks of Parliament, and an approval of ſuch glorious and diſtinguiſhed ſervices as thoſe I am about to allude to. The whole policy of General Graham has been founded upon an excellent diſcretion that was left to him; and if there could be any part of his conduct upon which there could be the ſmalleſt difference of opinion, it would ſurely be deemed unpleaſant to touch upon it, and therefore I wiſh to exclude any thing not immediately connected with the diſtinguiſhed victory gained by Britiſh arms, from the diſcuſſion of this day. Feeling already what the ſentiments of the Houſe are, I ſhall therefore content myſelf with moving—

'*That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieutenant-General Thomas Graham, for the diſtinguiſhed intrepidity and valour diſplayed by him upon the 5th of March,* 1811, *in his attack upon the French on the heights of Barroſſa, which terminated in the defeat of the ſuperior force of the enemy.*'

Mr. SHERIDAN.—Mr. Speaker, I am earneſtly deſirous of the honour of ſeconding the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has truly ſaid that he anticipates univerſal aſſent to the motion. I cordially agree with him, that there can exiſt no conteſt in this Houſe, but a ſtriſe who ſhall be moſt forward and eager to accord to that motion. Sir, there have been differences of opinion with regard to the whole of our conteſt in the war on the Peninſula:—There have been thoſe who originally doubted the policy of our entering into the conteſt at all, or at leaſt otherwiſe than by aſſiſting the Spaniſh cauſe by ſubſidies and arms. Theſe opinions, though countenanced by authorities which I highly reſpect, never appeared to me to have any rational or ſound foundation: there are others, who, I fear, have entertained an opinion, that, after we did enter into the conteſt, and engage the faith and

honour of the British name in the cause, have imagi-
ned that they have perceived opportunities, in which,
consistently with British faith and honour, we could
[illegible] from our connection with the Peninsula.
What that moment of opportunity was, since the com-
mencement of the contest, I confess has never struck
my observation—an observation not negligent on the
subject. Perhaps there remain some, and highly to
be respected gentlemen, who sincerely conceive it to
be for the interest of this country to abandon the Pen-
insula to its fortune and to its own resources. I make no
comment on this, for it is an opinion which has never
yet been distinctly avowed; but stating these several
differences in the contemplation of the present contest,
I feel an entire confidence that on this day, foregoing
all political contention, the only contest will remain to
vie with each other in giving the most unanimous,
cordial, and zealous support to the high honour pro-
posed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to that ex-
cellent Commander, General Graham, and to every
Officer, Subaltern, and private, of his brave army—
Having said thus much as to General Graham's merits
as an officer and a soldier, I feel, from the reception
of what I have said, that I shall be pardoned if I add
something in relation to his private character, and the
circumstances which brought him into the service, and
at a tardy date rewarded his merits with the rank he
now holds. Many who hear me now, must remember
as well as myself, that, in the year 1793, Lord Mul-
grave, whose friendship with me has not been abated
by political differences, wrote to this country, that at
Toulon, then in our possession, and where he com-
manded, and then besieged by the present Emperor of
France, he found an English Gentleman of the name
of Graham, who (then no military man) led on the
British forces through the heights and labyrinths sur-
rounding Toulon, to success and victory. Lord Mul-
grave found him there no educated soldier, but of the
most refined attainments, deploring a domestic loss,
which had left him with an afflicted heart, yet pre-
serving an unbroken spirit. The service he did Lord
Mulgrave's army, and the admiration of all the officers
of that army struck his mind, and then he became a
soldier; not created so by accident, but enlisting his
own brave heart, from a consciousness that he was
entitled to serve his King and Country, he embarked
in the profession. He returned to his country, and,
without any mercenary stipulation for rank, he raised
a regiment of two battalions in his native land, and
thence forward devoted himself entirely to his military
duties. From his first decision for a military career,
at Toulon, in 1793, after serving through the whole
Austrian campaign, you are to look to his conduct
when he escaped from the siege of Mantua—not skulk-
ing to visit as a spy, but wearing boldly his British uni-
form, and through risks and perils, I believe absolute-
ly unprecedented, producing the ultimate surrender of
the place to the Austrians. We next are to trace him
at the siege of Malta, which surrendered on the 5th
of September 1800, to General Pigot; but that Ge-
neral had the honour and the justice to declare, that
the siege of that place had been so conducted by Ge-
neral Graham, that it left nothing to the arrival of
General Pigot but the acceptance of the surrender of
it." Mr. Sheridan then ran through, in a quick but
eloquent strain, General Graham's further exploits—
his singular services in Egypt, where, with no other rank
than a Colonel of his own regiment, he joined that re-
giment—his following General Moore, in the rejected
Expedition by the King of Sweden, to the Baltic—his
then attaching himself as an honorary Aide-de Camp
to General Moore in his campaign in Spain—beloved
and trusted as he was by that General, among his ad-
visers in the day of difficulty, and his first consoler in
the hour of disaster. Mr. Sheridan then said, that
passing by the respect which the public must owe to
his military character, he must pay homage to his
private and domestic virtues—there never existed a man
in whose bosom was seated a loftier spirit placed in a
gentler heart. Mr. Sheridan here proceeded to state
his affection for, and admiration of, his Hon. Friend
—but he stopped short to call the attention of the House
to consider, that the House and the Country must feel
gratitude, not only to General Graham, but to the
Duke of York, who had called him forward, and given
to him the situation which he now so nobly filled.

General Fergusson also bore testimony to the high cha-
racter, both public and private, of General Graham,
who, he said, had stept out of luxury and comfort,
and nobly sought to be of service to his country at an
advanced period of his life. He was convinced that
the surrender and reduction of Malta, under General
Pigot, was greatly owing to General Graham's exer-
tions. He was also the friend and confident of Sir
Ralph Abercromby, and he was no less distinguished
by the friendship of General Moore. Sir John Hope
likewise recognized his merit; and through his and
General Moore's recommendation to the late Com-
mander-in Chief, that the general rules of the service
should be dispensed with in regard to General Graham,
that Officer was placed in the situation which he now
enjoyed in the army. It had been justly observed,
that to the late Commander-in-Chief (the Duke of
York) we owed the uniform success of our arms, in
whatever part of the world they had been called forth
into action, aided by the energy and unconquerable
bravery of the British soldiers. We owed to him much,
not only on account of the service performed, but on
account of the example he had shewn.

General Fergusson made a few observations as to the
high character, skill and prompt decision, of General
Graham; and thought that to these qualifications, to-
gether with the bravery of his army, was to be attribut-
ed the success which we had acquired.

The motion was put, and carried *nem. con.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved,

"*That the Thanks of this House be given to Brigadier-General William Thomas Dilkes, and the several other Officers who distinguished themselves upon the same occasion.*"

This being also carried *nem. con.* he next moved,

"*That this House do highly approve of the courage, valour, and intrepidity, displayed by the Non commissioned Officers, Subalterns, and Soldiers, serving under General Graham; and that he be desired to intimate to them the thanks of this House.*"

This being also unanimously carried, the Speaker was empowered to communicate the said Resolutions to General Graham.

APRIL 26.

THANKS TO LORD WELLINGTON.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in pursuance of a notice which, we presume, was given at a period when strangers were excluded from the gallery, then rose, and addressed the Speaker to the following effect:—

"Mr. Speaker—It is the misfortune of a person who holds the official situation which I have now the honour to fill, not unfrequently to find himself under the necessity of submitting to the consideration of this House, various measures which it is as unpleasant for him to propose, as it is for the House to adopt. In a state of war such propositions are multiplied in proportion to the duration and extent of the contest, and to the burthens which it becomes necessary in consequence to impose on the country. But the same state of war is not unfrequently also productive of propositions of a very different nature—of propositions the most pleasing that any man can be called upon to make to such an Assembly. It is in the situation, Sir, to which I have last alluded, that I now conceive myself to stand. When an opportunity occurs to recommend to the approbation and gratitude of Parliament the distinguished exertions of our Naval or Military Forces—to point out brilliant instances of individual or collected merit, and to dwell on the advantageous results which may fairly be expected from such gallant achievements, all are prepared to sympathize with the individual on whom the delightful task devolves, and to share with him in the general feeling of gratification. (*Hear! hear! hear!*) Sir, the case before us is one which furnishes as many circumstances of pleasing and animating contemplation, as can well be conceived to be united in a single instance. I am not aware that the merits of any campaign can be said to have exceeded the merits of the late campaign in Portugal. (*Hear, hear!*) Whether we contemplate the wisdom with which the plan of that campaign was conceived, the success which has attended its execution, the glorious prospect which the result opens to the world, or above all, the little loss which remains to be set against so great a gain, I believe that there has scarcely ever occurred an event which warranted such unqualified applause, or excited such well-founded exultation. (*Hear, hear!*) I particularise the comparatively small loss with which this great gain has been accomplished; because I am persuaded we all feel that there have been many occasions—occasions on which the approbation of Parliament has been justly bestowed—in which splendour of victory has been darkened by the melancholy resulting from the contemplation of attending and afflicting events. In the recent instances at Talavera and Barrosa, glorious as were those battles, the mind was compelled to dwell with pain on the number of valuable lives by which that glory was purchased.—This is a sentiment, Sir, which does not in the least abate our sense of the merit of those gallant atchievements, although it prevents us from considering them with a feeling of unmingled and unallayed satisfaction. I will call to the recollection of the House one of the most distinguished victories on our naval annals—the battle of Trafalgar. Ask them if they do not well remember, that on the receipt of the intelligence of that most glorious victory, there was not a suspension in the public mind whether to consider it as an event of joy or of grief—a doubt whether the extraordinary advantages which the country derived from the occurrence were not counterbalanced by the loss of Nelson and the brave men who fell with him! I am satisfied, that if the question had been put to the nation whether they would agree to efface that day from our history, on the condition of recovering those to whom the glory of it was attributable, many voices would have declared for relinquishing the victory, if by so doing the victors could be redeemed. (*Hear, hear!*) I do not contend that such a sentiment is politically correct. All I contend is, that such a sentiment does exist, and that it will continue to exist; and I will add that it is a sentiment so connected with the best feelings of our nature, that I should hesitate long before I ventured decidedly to condemn it. Little of this sentiment, however, can mingle with our feelings on the present occasion, free as it almost entirely is from every circumstance which could damp our joy and gratulation. I trust, Sir, the House will do me the justice to believe that it is not my intention to attempt to enter into any detailed statement of the campaign; but I conceive that it is due to my Lord Wellington distinctly to recollect, that while we attribute to his skill, activity, and unexampled exertion, the extent of the success which we have gained, we must, to the caution, moderation, forbearance, regard for the lives of his soldiers—and above all, to that enlightened foresight by which, at the commencement of the campaign, he anticipated its close.—I say, Sir, we must to all these great qualities ascribe the comparatively small loss by which that success has been purchased (*Hear, hear!*) I repeat that it is not my intention to enter into a detail of the campaign. Such a task is perfectly out of the reach of my powers, and indeed out of the powers of any one at present. It must be left to the Historian, and by him alone can that full justice be done to Lord Wellington which his merits demand. At the same time the objects which Lord Wellington had in view to accomplish, and the means confided to him for the accomplishment of those objects, it may very naturally be expected I should briefly describe to the House, in order to enable them in some degree, however imperfectly, to appreciate the recent events. It is not for us now to consider the wisdom of defending the Peninsula in one way or another. We are not to inquire whether it was expedient that we should apply our military force for that purpose, in the aggregate, rather than in separate bodies—or whether it was to choose Portugal as the spot on which to contend with France. All these considerations are unconnected with the present question. The defence of Portugal having been confided to Lord Wellington, his merits must be estimated by the way in which he has executed the trust reposed in him, and depend in no great degree upon the expediency or inexpediency of the original plans at home. From this observation, however, I must make a simple exception, namely, that I have a right to call on those who formerly declared that the measures of Government in this respect were most unwise, and against all rational calculations of a successful result, most readily and warmly to applaud my Lord Wellington for having overcome difficulties which they proclaimed to be insuperable. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Sir, Lord Wellington knew it to be the intention of Government that the defence of Portugal should be the primary object of his attention. He knew that for that purpose there was confided to him a large portion of the military force of this country—a portion, indeed, too large to be lightly hazarded. He knew also, that, as additional means of effecting his object he had the population of Portugal, which, however, it was necessary to discipline, before it could be available in the common effort. Lord Wellington had deliberately considered the best mode by which Portugal could be defended. I think it right, Sir, to state, that it never entered into his contemplation to imagine, that if Portugal were attacked by a large and impetuous force, he should be able to effect any thing like a complete defence of that country on the frontier; but that he always contended, that in such a case, Portugal must be defended, where it actually was defended, in the lines and fastnesses of Lisbon. It may be asked why then all the trouble and expence of carrying the British army to the frontier? The reason is obvious. To gain time for disciplining the Portuguese army—to gain time for the purpose of obtaining reinforcements from this country, and from other parts of the world. Lord Wellington had also in his view the importance, by delay, of increasing the difficulties under which the enemy must labour in maintaining a great number of troops in the heart of war. By waiting on the frontier he secured the certainty that no attack could be made on Portugal, but by an army so numerous, as, on that account, speedily to operate on its own resources; and such was the event. While, however, Lord Wellington was defending Portugal on the banks of the Coa, he was fortifying Lisbon on the banks of the Tagus.—While keeping the enemy off the frontiers, he was strengthening the heart of Portugal. At length, finding it necessary to retire, he retired to Lisbon. I say this, Sir, to obviate a most unfair criticism on the campaign, namely, that the result was accidental; that although it was a subject of congratulation, it was an occurrence which could never have been reasonably expected. Now, Sir, nothing can be more unjust. If there be any thing certain in the whole history of the campaign, it is that my Lord Wellington distinctly calculated on the difficulty which the French would feel in maintaining their large army before Lisbon for such a length of time as would enable them to force his works there. Whatever may be said of other military opinions, that of Lord Wellington has been completely justified by the event. I will read to the House extracts from two dispatches written by Lord Wellington, after he retired from the frontiers, in order that they may judge of the accuracy of my statement:—In the first dispatch dated Cartaxo, December 1, his Lordship says, 'I do not propose making any movement by which I may incur the risk of bringing on an action on less advantageous ground than that which I at present possess. The enemy can be relieved from their difficulties only by the occurrence of some misfortune to the allied army, and I should therefore facilitate their object, were I, instead of remaining on the ground which I have selected, to move to that which has been selected by them.' The other dispatch is, dated December 29. After describing the relative situation of the armies, Lord Wellington goes on to observe, 'Under these circumstances, having such an enemy to contend with, knowing that there is no army in Portugal capable of contending with that enemy but my own, and feeling that even success in an attack, if accompanied with great loss, would occasion the ruin of the cause of the Allies, I shall persevere in the system which I have hitherto pursued, and which I hope will end in the defeat of the enemy's object. Part of Portugal will unquestionably suffer; but much as this is to be lamented, it is better that a part should suffer, than that all should be lost. On the whole, I entertain no doubt of the final success of the measures I am carrying on; and I am certain that they are the only means which can be entirely successful.' (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Such were the sentiments entertained at that period by Lord Wellington. When, therefore, Sir, it is said that 'we ought to bless our stars and hold our tongue,' I cannot follow the advice. I thank my God, but I cannot hold my tongue. I must proclaim to this House, to the country, and to the world, the merits of that illustrious man who has been the instrument under Providence of effecting this great good. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) I abstain from dwelling particularly on the succession of gallant actions, which have been fought by our brave troops from the battle of Barrosa to the last brilliant achievement on the banks of the Coa, by Col. Beckwith—(*Hear, hear!*)—left, in enumerating those which ought to be distinguished (right as they have been, day after day), I should omit many justly entitled to applause. But I beg the indulgence of a few minutes, for the purpose of adverting to the actual advantages which we may consider as derived from the campaign in Portugal. I shall consider those advantages as they affect our allies, ourselves, the enemy, and the rest of the world. And first, with respect to our allies, there can be no doubt that the direct effect of the campaign in having employed so large a force intended for their subjugation, has been materially beneficial. It has at least given them an additional year in which to struggle for their independence, and it has afforded them an example of what they may effect by a strict attention to discipline. The advantages derived to ourselves by the result of the campaign are by no means inconsiderable. This country, Sir, may be considered as divided into two opinions with respect to its own power and prosperity. Those who have thought that Great Britain never stood higher in those points, are gratified at seeing their opinion confirmed. Those on the contrary, who have entertained the desponding idea that the sun of British glory was for ever set, must now congratulate themselves and the country on the proof that at least our military character never stood so high as at the present moment. To them the recent occurrences must be infinitely more gratifying than to us, who were more sanguine on the subject. No longer can any fears remain, that, should the French seek, our shores we should be unable to meet them. We have a British Army, composed of a General who has out generalled theirs; and troops by whom their troops have been subdued. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) As to the effect on the enemy, what his feelings must be, after all his boasts and threats against the British Army, may easily be conceived. What the effects may be internally on France, I will not pretend to predict. How far their discomfiture in Portugal may put an end to the delusion, that extent of dominion is extent of strength; how far it may open the eyes of French to the intolerable and disgraceful tyranny by which they are at present oppressed, future events will disclose. With regard to the rest of the world—to Europe it will be an useful lesson, pointing out the only road to security. I avoid saying any thing on the probable effect which our success may have in another part of the world, but I cannot close my mind to the expectation of an impression being made by it in the highest degree favourable to the interests of this country. (*Hear!*) Sir, it was impossible to suppose that it could be the divine intention long to permit the continuance of that system of oppression and usurpation under which Europe has so long groaned. It may, perhaps, not be presumptuous in us to hope that we may be the instruments of delivering the world from its thraldom. It is not impossible, in the dispensations of Providence, but that in that very Peninsula, in which the tyranny of France has been so cruelly manifested, she may receive her death-wound if not her grave. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) But to revert to that which is our present business, namely, to give our thanks and applause to those who have put us in such a situation to talk this language. All we can do on this occasion is only the commencement of my Lord Wellington's glory. For, as long as a vestige of the present eventful times remain on record—as long as it shall be congenial to the heart of man to be gratified with military glory acquired not in extending the ambitious projects of a tyrant, but in resisting tyranny and

defending the oppreſſed—as long as execration ſhall follow the contemplation of violence and injuſtice—as long as praiſe ſhall be deemed due to the moſt zealous and patriotic exertions in a righteous cauſe—ſo long ſhall the character of Lord Wellington be venerated by poſterity, and be embalmed in the memory and gratitude of mankind. (*Loud and general cries of hear, hear, hear!*) I move, Sir,

"That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieut.-General Lord Viſcount Wellington, for the indefatigable zeal, and conſummate ability with which, in ſucceſsfully defending the kingdom of Portugal, he has rendered the moſt important ſervice to his King and Country."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, that in his ſubſequent motions of thanks to the army, he would not advert to the names of any individuals, as many of the officers had been engaged in ſeparate actions and different lines of ſervice.

Mr. Canning and Lord Milton roſe together, but Mr. Canning having firſt caught the Speaker's eye, Lord Milton gave way.

Mr. Canning then ſaid, that, in riſing to ſecond the motion of his Right Hon. Friend, he felt ſome difficulty in deciding whether he ſhould content himſelf with merely ſeconding the motion, or preface the declaration of ſuch intention by the expreſſion of his ſentiments upon the ſubject to which the motion referred. There were many ſituations in which we felt equally difficult to determine, either to ſpeak or to be ſilent. The impreſſion, however, on his mind, upon this occaſion, was ſo forcible, as to render it impoſſible to abſtain from addreſſing a few obſervations to the Houſe before it ſhould come to a vote. It was impoſſible, according to his view of the queſtion, to contemplate the true ſituation of the country under the preſent circumſtances, without taking at the ſame time into conſideration, as well the means by which that ſituation had been brought about, as the advantages that were likely to reſult from it. One of the conſequences of that ſituation was, that, in deciding upon the queſtion then under their conſideration, they were relieved from all the difficulties which uſually attended ſuch votes. Engaged as the country was in a conteſt of ſuch magnitude and extent, it ſeldom happened that unanimity was to be expected—that the merits of the ſervice to be remunerated appeared to all perſons in the ſame light—or that it was felt unneceſſary, more or leſs, to compare the means with the end—the exertion with the effect. Whenever upon any occaſion a failure unfortunately took place, every particular was uniformly inquired into, every action examined, every probability canaſſed, and the neceſſity of failure clearly demonſtrated. All this uſually took place after the reſult was known, and when the teſt of experience removed every difficulty of judgement, and the event itſelf furniſhed the means of an unerring deciſion upon the meaſures which may have been reſorted to. Whenever, on the contrary, ſucceſs was brought under the conſideration of Parliament, the debate was generally uſhered in by deprecating all diſcuſſions of the events or meaſures which may have preceded the particular ſervice to which the attention of Parliament may be called, and by inſulating the object to which the Vote of Thanks called for applied; whilſt thoſe even who acquieſced in the vote, felt it neceſſary to keep out of ſight every thing which might have preceded the particular ſervice. This was quite a natural practice. There were many actions which, whatever may have been the character of the ſyſtem of meaſures that led to them, could beſt be made a ſubject of diſcuſſion upon the ſplendour of their own merits. But was the queſtion then under conſideration the caſe of inſulated action in a ſeries of operations or even of a ſingle campaign brilliantly terminated! Notwithſtanding all that his Right Hon. Friend had ſaid, of forbearance as to the introduction of other topics into the diſcuſſion, he muſt be permitted to ſay, that this was not the caſe of a ſingle ſignal action, or of an iſolated acquiſition of glory: it was, he ſhould contend, the fruit of two years' exertion—of the application, during that period, of an underſtanding of the firſt order, combined with the military talents ſcarcely ever equalled in hiſtory, to a ſtate of difficulty unparalleled, and crowned with exemplary ſucceſs. He conſidered this ſtate of things, therefore, which they were about to honour with their thanks, not as the conſequence of one campaign, but as the reſult of the labour of two years. He conſidered Lord Wellington, in the accompliſhment of the ſucceſs he had achieved, as the inſtrument in the hands of Providence for the deliverance of Portugal. But when contemplating the merits of Lord Wellington's ſervices in Portugal, he could not look to the evacuation of that country by the French as a military act, without reference to the means by which that deſirable event had been effected; and while the end was ſo well deſerving of the applauſe of that Houſe, and the approbation of the country, he muſt contend, that the means employed for bringing it about were no leſs entitled to *credit*. His Right Hon. Friend had adverted to the effect which this ſtate of affairs would have upon ourſelves, upon our allies, upon our enemies, and upon the reſt of Europe; and he concurred with his Right Hon. Friend, that the effect muſt be conſiderable with reſpect to all. To look, firſt, to the effect it would have upon ourſelves, he would aſk, whether, when two years ago we had taken the reſolution to make our ſtand in Portugal—when we determined to make that country the theatre of our ſtruggle with France—the queſtion was not conſidered doubtful, how far we might be able to maintain the conteſt? Whether thoſe even who thought ſucceſs attainable, did not feel that it was ſtill a queſtion of doubt? But when the determination was formed, thoſe who looked to the conteſt with confidence, took the moſt effectual means of realizing their ſanguine hopes, by the ſelection of a man to conduct the operations, whoſe natural genius and military experience inſured the accompliſhment of all that was attainable by human ſagacity—who, calculating his means, and comparing them with the end he was to accompliſh, would take every neceſſary meaſure to inſure it. How could the Houſe ſufficiently appreciate his merits, when they followed him from the fatigues of the day to repoſe in his tent; and contemplated his feelings whilſt looking for conſolation from home under his laborious duties—when, inſtead of conſolation, he found accuſation—inſtead of encouragement, miſrepreſentations and obloquy—when he found all his dangers magnified, and all the means of the enemy uniformly exaggerated—when every one of his meaſures was traced to temerity or compulſion, and all the movements of the enemy to wiſdom and military ſkill? When they took all this into their conſideration, it was impoſſible not to conceive what his feelings muſt have been, and not to aſcribe his ſteady and unaltered perſeverance in the plan he had previouſly laid to its final and glorious accompliſhment, to real magnanimity and true valour. (*Hear, hear!*) Whilſt expoſed to ſuch miſrepreſentations, he never deigned to notice any of the unfounded aſſertions, he ſaw publiſhed upon the ſubject: he determined not to reply to them in words, but to let the reſult put them to ſhame. (*Hear hear*) During this time he ſaw all his plans ripening into maturity; and ſteadily proſecuting his purpoſe, he forbore, throughout the whole of his correſpondence, from introducing one word expreſſive of diſcontent. If there was any thing which could not be contemplated without admiration, it was the caſe of a man expoſed to ſuch miſ-repreſentation, and yet diſdaining to indulge in any expreſſion of his feelings. But what Lord Wellington had done was either beneficial or ruinous. They had now, however, come to that ſtate, when they could look back without regret, or look forward with hope, and when, conſequently, they could diſcuſs the queſtion with many advantages.

His Right. Hon. Friend had adverted to opinions which had divided, and fairly divided, the country, as to whether the ſtrength of this country was equal, to maintain the conteſt in the Peninſula againſt France—whether we could bring our military means, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, into competition with that of the enemy—whether our ſtrength was not neceſſarily confined to one element—in ſhort, whether ſome eternal fate had not ſeparated the trident from the ſword? He did not think with thoſe who inclined to diſtruſt the military means of this country; and rather leaned to thoſe who thought that this country ſhould either become a great military power, or a vaſſal of France. She had then become a great military power, not againſt the hopes certainly, but againſt the fears of thoſe who had doubted of her ſufficiency. Others were of opinion, that we ought not to engage as principals in a war on the Continent, but the vote of that day would bring that queſtion home to the Houſe; a queſtion from which they could not eſcape. With all the right, which we had, to demand the confidence of Portugal, to require her co-operation, and to control her military reſources, would it have been right in us to incite Portugal to war, and to decline ſharing in its difficulties or danger? Those who thought that we ſhould not act as principals, were of opinion that our aſſiſtance ſhould have been given by deſultory expeditions; by ſupplies of arms, proviſions, and ammunition. But expeditions for making deſcents included re-embarkations; and that, as often as our expeditions re-embarked, we ſhould leave as many victims behind as we ſhould induce to co-operate with us; and ſhould expoſe to deſtruction all thoſe whom we ſhould drive to an unavailing reſiſtance to that overwhelming power which we ſhould not think we could ourſelves meet in ſafely. Could any man think that we ought to deſert thoſe who implored our protection, who might be ſtretching forth their arms to graſp our ſwords, and anxious to place themſelves under the ſhelter of our power? We acted upon no ſuch opinion; we became principals in the war, and what has been the reſult? We carried on our war in Portugal, we had brought our army to a ſtate of efficiency competent to meet the enemy if he ſhould invade us, and enabling us to daunt him to the attempt; this alone was ſufficient to entitle Lord Wellington to the thanks of the Houſe and of the country. As to the effect, the reſult of the campaign would have upon our preſent or any future allies, he could not ſuppoſe it inconſiderable. His Right Hon. Friend had averted to the effect it might have upon the other nations of Europe; he hoped, that any ſuch effect would not operate too ſoon, and that we ſhould ſtill be left to contend with the French—the world, the prize and the witneſs of our exertions. He truſted that no attempt would be made to urge any part of Europe to a premature effort, ſuch as had too often been the caſe; and he would own, he had not heard with unmixed ſatisfaction the rumours reſpecting convulſions on the Continent which were afloat, but which he hoped were not authorized. If any reſiſtance were to be given to France, he wiſhed it to be upon a conviction that the nations roſe in their own cauſe—becauſe they preferred the riſk of annihilation to the ſeverity of ſubjection. He feared another Wagram or Auerſtadt; and, in his opinion, too ſudden a riſing would be eaſily put down, and tend ultimately to confirm the ſubjugation of the Continent. He wiſhed the nations of Europe to abſtain from reſiſtance till France ſhould be more humbled, and their own ſufferings ſhould urge them to a deſperate effort. With reſpect to the other part of the Peninſula, he hoped the reſult would be, that it would place itſelf under the ſame guidance; but that nothing ought to be ſaid, either here or in Spain, to precipitate the meaſure. Lord Wellington, he was ſure, by the ſame wiſe, temperate, ſage, and conciliating counſels, would achieve the ſame ſucceſſes, wherever he ſhould carry the arms or the glories of his country. Having two years ago taken upon himſelf the reſponsibility for the raſhneſs or the wiſdom of the meaſures which led to to this deliverance of Portugal, he ſhould not now do his duty, if he had omitted to expreſs his approbation of the manner in which they had been followed up; if he had not paid the tribute of his applauſe to thoſe who had perſevered in that ſyſtem. This tribute was not extorted from him by ſucceſs; he had ſtated the ſame opinions whilſt the iſſue was yet doubtful, and no failure could have induced him to alter them.' The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by ſeconding the motion.

The queſtion was put, and carried *nemine contradicente*.

The thanks of the Houſe were then voted *nemine contradicente*, to the Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, and Privates, for their eminent ſervices uniformly performed during the compaign, by which additional luſtre had been reflected upon the Britiſh arms.

LIFE OF NELSON.

[Continued from Number 991.]

Early in the enſuing year his flag was hoiſted in the Vanguard, and he was ordered to rejoin Earl St. Vincent. Upon his departure his father addreſſed him with that affectionate ſolemnity which marks all his letters. 'I truſt in the Lord,' that he will proſper your going out and your coming in. I earneſtly deſired once more to ſee you, and that with has been heard. If I ſhould preſume to ſay, I hope again to ſee you, the queſtion would be readily aſked, *how old are you?—Vale, vale!*" A gloomy fore-boding, it is ſaid, hung on the ſpirits of Lady Nelſon at their parting: this of courſe can only have been a fear of loſing him by the chance of war: no apprehenſion of loſing his affection could poſſibly have exiſted, for all his letters to this time evince that he conſidered himſelf happy in his marriage; and his private character had hitherto been as ſpotleſs as his public one.—One of the laſt things he ſaid to her was that his own ambition was ſatisfied, but he went to raiſe her to that rank in which he had long wiſhed to ſee her.

Immediately on his rejoining Earl St. Vincent he was diſpatched to the Mediterranean, that he might aſcertain if poſſible the object of the great expedition fitting out at Toulon. He ſailed with a ſmall ſquadron from Gibraltar on the 9th of May to watch this formidable armament. On the 22d, a ſudden ſtorm in the Gulph of Lyons carried away all the topmaſts of the Vanguard, the foremaſts went in three pieces, and the bow-ſprit was ſprung. Captain (afterwards Sir Alexander) Ball took the ſhip in tow, to carry her into St. Pietors, Sardinia. Nelſon, apprehenſive that this attempt might endanger both veſſels, ordered him to caſt off; but that excellent officer, with a ſpirit like his Commander's, replied, he was confident he could ſave the Vanguard, and by God's help would do it. There had been a previous coolneſs between theſe great men, but from this time Nelſon became fully ſenſible of the extraordinary merit of Captain Ball, and a ſincere friendſhip ſubſiſted between them during the remainder of their lives. 'I ought not,' ſays the Admiral writing to his wife, 'I ought not to call what has happened to the vanguard by the cold name of accident: I believe, firmly, it was the Almighty's goodneſs to check my conſummate vanity. Figure to yourſelf, on Sunday evening at ſun-ſet, a vain man walking in his cabin, with a Squadron around him, who looked up to their chief to lead them to glory, and in whom their chief placed the firmeſt reliance, that the proudeſt ſhips of equal numbers belonging to France would have bowed their flags—figure to yourſelf on Monday moring when the ſun roſe, this proud man, his ſhip diſmaſted, his fleet diſperſed, and himſelf in ſuch diſtreſs that the meaneſt frigate out of France would have been an unwelcome gueſt; Nelſon had indeed more reaſon to refuſe the cold name of accident' to this tempeſt than he was then aware of; for on that very day the French fleet ſailed from Toulon, and muſt have paſt within a few leagues of his ſquadron—Being compelled to refit, the delay enabled him to ſecure his junction with the reinforcement which Lord St. Vincent had now ſent to join him under Commodore Troubridge.

That officer brought with him no inſtructions to Nelſon as to the courſe he was fleet nor any poſitive account of the enemy's deſtination; every thing was left to his own judgement. The firſt news was that they had ſurpriſed Malta. He formed a plan for attacking them while at anchor at Gozo, but on the 22d intelligence reached him that they had left that Iſland on the 16th, the day after their arrival. It was clear that their deſtination was eaſtward, and he thought for Egypt: for Egypt therefore he made all ſail. Only three veſſels were ſpoken with on the way, two came from Alexandria, and one from the Archipelago, and neither of theſe had ſeen the French. He reached Alexandria and the enemy were not there. He then ſhaped his courſe for the Coaſt of Caramania, and ſteered from thence along the ſouthern ſide of Candia, carrying a preſs of ſail both night and day with a contrary wind. Irritated beyond meaſure that they ſhould have eluded his vigilance, the tedieuſneſs of the night made him impatient, and the officer of the watch was repeatedly called upon to declare the hour, and convince Nelſon, who meaſured time by his own eagerneſs, that it was not yet day break. 'It would have been my delight,' ſaid he, 'to have tried Buonaparte on a wind.' It would have been the delight of Europe too and the bleſſing of of the world if that fleet had been overtaken with its General on board. But of the millions of human beings who would have been preſerved by that day's victory, there is not one to whom ſuch eſſential benefit would have reſulted as to Buonaparte himſelf. It would have ſpared him his only diſgrace, for ſo to have been defeated would not have been ignominious; it would have ſpared him moſt of his enormities. Hiſtory would have repreſented him as a ſoldier of fortune whoſe career had been diſtinguiſhed by a ſeries of ſucceſſes unexampled in modern times. A romantic obſcurity would have hung over the diſgraceful expedition to Egypt, and he would have eſcaped the perpetuation of thoſe crimes which have incarnadined his ſoul with a deeper die than that of the purple for which he committed them; thoſe acts of perfidy, midnight murder, uſurpation, and remorſeleſs tyranny, which have conſigned his name to univerſal execration, now and for ever.

Baffled in his purſuit Nelſon returned to Sicily, took in ſtores at Syracuſe, then made for the Mores. Thereon the 28th July, he learnt that the French had been ſeen about four weeks before ſteering to the S. E. from Candia. He immediately determined to return, and with every ſail ſet ſtood again for the coaſt of Egypt. On the firſt of Auguſt they came in ſight of Alexandria and at four in the afternoon Captain Hood in the Zealous made the ſignal for the French fleet. For many proceeding days Nelſon had hardly taken either ſleep or food, he now ordered his dinner to be ſerved while preparations were making for battle; and when his Officers roſe from table and went to their ſeparate ſtations, he ſaid to them, 'Before this time tomorrow I ſhall have gained a peerage or Weſtminſter Abbey.

Why Buonaparte, having effected his landing, ſhould not have ordered the fleet to return, is a myſtery which has never yet been explained; thus much is certain, that it was detained by his command, though with his accuſtomed falſehood, after the death of Brueys, he accuſed him of having lingered there contrary to his received orders. That admiral, not being able to enter the port of Alexandria, had moored his fleet in Aboukir Bay, in a ſtrong and compact line of battle, the head moſt Veſſel, according to his own account, being as cloſe as poſſible to a ſhoal on the N. W. and the reſt of the fleet forming a kind of curve along the line of deep water, ſo as not to be turned by any means to the S. W. 'This poſition,' ſaid he, 'is the ſtrongeſt we could poſſibly take in an open road?' 'We are moored in ſuch a manner,' ſaid the Commiſſary of the fleet, 'as to bid defiance to a force more than double our own?' In fact Admiral Barrington, when moored in a ſimilar manner in the year 1778 off St. Lucia, beat off the Count d'Eſtaing in three ſeveral attacks, though his force ſcarcely equalled by one third that which aſſailed it. Here the advantage of numbers both in ſhips, guns, and men, was in favour of the French. They had 13 ſhips of the line and 4 frigates, carrying 1196 guns and 11230 men. The Engliſh had the ſame number of ſhips of the line and one 50 gunſhip, carrying 1012 guns and 8068 men.

During the whole cruiſe it had been Nelſon's practice, whenever circumſtances would permit, to have his Captains on board the Vanguard, and fully explain to them his own ideas of the beſt modes of attack, whatever might be the ſituation of the enemy. His Officers therefore were well acquainted with his principles of tactics; and ſuch was his confidence in their abilities that the only plan arranged in caſe they ſhould find the French at anchor, was for the ſhips to form as moſt convenient for their mutual ſupport, and to anchor by the ſtern. 'Firſt gain the victory,' he ſaid, 'and then make the beſt uſe of it you can.' The plain of doubling on the enemy's ſhips Lord Hood projected when he intended to attack the French fleet at their anchorage in Gourjan road. He found it impoſſible to make the attempt; but the idea was not loſt upon Nelſon, who acknowledged himſelf on this occaſion indebted for it to his old and excellent Commander. Captain Berry when he comprehended the ſcope of the deſign, exclaimed with tranſport, 'If we ſucceed, what will the world ſay!' 'There is no *if* in the caſe, replied the Admiral; 'that we ſhall ſucceed is certain; who may live to tell the ſtory is a very different queſtion?

As the ſquadron advanced, the enemy opened a ſteady fire from the ſtarboard ſide of their whole line, full into the bows of our van ſhips. It was received in ſilence; on board of every ſhip the crew were employed aloft, in furling ſails, and below in tending the braces, and making ready for anchoring:—a miſerable ſight for the French, who with all their advantages, were on that element upon which, when the hour of trial comes, a Frenchman has no hope. Admiral Brueys was a brave and able man; yet the indelible character of his country broke out in one of his letters, wherein he delivered it as his private opinion that the Engliſh has miſſed him, becauſe, not finding themſelves ſuperior in numbers, they did not think it prudent to try

their ſtrength with him? The moment was now come in which he was to be fatally undeceived.

Captain Foley led the fleet in the Goliath. He had long thought that if the enemy were moored in line of battle in with the land, the beſt plan of attack would be to lead between them and the ſhore, as the French guns on that ſide were not likely to be manned. Intending therefore to fix himſelf on the inner bow of the Guerrier, he kept as near the edge of the bank as the depth of water would admit; but his anchor hung, and having opened his fire, he drifted to the ſecond ſhip, the Conquerant, before it was clear; then anchored by the ſtern, within her, and in ten minutes ſhot away her maſts. Captain Hood, in the zealous, perceiving this, took the ſtation which the Goliath intended to have occupied, and totally diſabled the Guerrier. The Orion, Sir James Saumarez, the third which doubled the enemy's van, paſt to windward of the Zealous, and opened her larboard guns as long as they bore on the Guerrier; then funk a frigate which annoyed her, hauled round toward the French line, and anchoring between the fifth and ſixth ſhips from the Guerrier, took her ſtation on the larboard bow of the Franklin and the quarter of the Peuple Souverain, receiving and returning the fire of both. The ſun was now nearly down. The Audacious, Capt. Gould, pouring a heavy fire into the Guerrier and the Conquerant, fixed herſelf on the larboard bow of the latter, and when that ſhip ſtruck, paſſed on to the Peuple Souverain. The Theſeus, Captain Miller, followed, brought down the Guerrier's remaining maſts, and then anchored inſide of the Spartiate, the third in the French line.

While theſe advanced ſhips doubled the French line, the Vanguard was the firſt that anchored on the outer ſide of the enemy, within half piſtol ſhot of the Spartiate. Nelſon had ſix colours flying in different parts of his rigging, leſt they ſhould be ſhot away;—that they ſhould be ſtruck, no Britiſh Admiral conſiders as a poſſibility. He inſtantly opened a tremendous fire under cover of which the other ſhips of his diviſion, the Minotaur, Bellerophon, Defence and Majeſtic, ſhot ahead of the Admiral. Capt. Louis in the firſt of theſe, took off the fire of the Aquilon. The Bellerophon, Captain Darby, paſt ahead, and dropt her ſtern anchor on the ſtarboard bow of the Orient, Brueys' own ſhip, of 120 guns, whoſe difference of force was above ſeven to three, and the weight of whoſe ball from her lower deck alone exceeded that from the whole broadſide of the Bellerophon. Captain Peyton in the Defence took his ſtation ahead of the Minotaur, and engaged the Franklin, by which judicious movement, the Britiſh line remained unbroken. The Majeſtic, getting entangled with the main rigging of one of the French ſhips aſtern of the Orient, ſuffered dreadfully from her fire, till ſhe ſwung clear, and cloſely engaging the Heureux, on the ſtarboard bow, received alſo the fire of the Tonnant. The other four ſhips of our fleet having been detached previouſly to the diſcovery of the French, were at conſiderable diſtance. The action began at half after ſix.

Troubridge in the Culloden, though foremoſt of the remaining ſhips, was two leagues aſtern. He came on ſounding as the others had done. It was growing dark, and ſuddenly after finding eleven fathoms water, before the lead could be hove again, he was faſt aground; nor could all his exertions, joined to thoſe of the Leander and the Mutine brig which came to his aſſiſtance, get him off in time to enter the action. His ſhip however ſerved as a beacon to the Alexander and Swiftſure, which entered the bay and took their ſtations in the darkneſs in a manner ſtill ſpoken of with admiration by all who remember it. Captain Hallowell, as he was bearing down in the latter, fell in with what ſeemed to be a ſtrange ſail; with great judgement, however he ordered his men not to fire: 'if ſhe was an enemy,' he ſaid, 'her diſabled ſtate would prevent eſcape; but from her ſails being looſe, and the way in which her head was, it was probable ſhe might be an Engliſh ſhip? In fact it proved to be the Bellerophon, overpowered by the huge Orient. All her maſts and cables were ſhot away, and ſhe was drifting out of the line towards the lee ſide of the bay. Her Station at this important time was occupied by the Swiftſure, which opened a ſteady fire on the quarter of the Franklin, and the bows of the French Admiral. At the ſame inſtant Captain Ball paſt under her ſtern, and anchored within ſide on his larboard quarter, raking him, and keeping up a ſevere fire of muſketry upon his decks. The laſt ſhip which arrived to complete the deſtruction of the enemy was the Leander.

The two firſt ſhips of the French line had been diſmaſted within a quarter of an hour after the action, and the others had ſuffered ſo ſeverely, that victory was already certain; the third, fourth, and fifth were taken poſſeſſion of at half paſt eight. Meantime Nelſon received a ſevere wound on the head from a piece of langridge ſhot; Captain Berry caught him in his arms as he was falling. The great effuſion of blood occaſioned a apprehenſion that the wound was mortal. Nelſon himſelf thought ſo: a large portion of the ſkin of the forehead, cut from the bone, had fallen over one eye, and the other being blind, he was in total darkneſs. He deſired the chaplain to deliver what he ſuppoſed to be his dying remembrance to Lady Nelſon; ſent for Capt. Louis to thank him perſonally for the great aſſiſtance he had rendered to the Vanguard, and ever mindful of thoſe who deſerved to be his friends, appointed Capt. Hardy from the brig to the command of his own ſhip. When the Surgeon had examined the wound, aſſured him there was no immediate danger, and deſired him to remain quiet, Nelſon could not reſt. He called for his ſecretary, Mr. Campbell, to write the diſpatches, Campbell had himſelf been wounded, and the blind and ſuffering ſtate of the Admiral affected him ſo that he could not write. The chaplain was then ſummoned; before he came, the characteriſtic eagerneſs of Nelſon made him take the pen himſelf, and he contrived to trace ſome words marking his devout ſenſe of the ſucceſs which had then been obtained. He was now left alone, when ſuddenly a cry was head on deck that the Orient was on fire: in the confuſion he found his way up, and to the aſtoniſhment of every one appeared on the quarter deck, when he immediately gave orders that boats ſhould be ſent to the relief of the enemy.

It was ſoon after nine that the fire on board the Orient broke out. Brueys was dead; he had received three different wounds, yet would not leave his poſt: a fourth cut him almoſt in two: he deſired not be carried below, but to be left to die upon deck. The flames ſoon maſtered the ſhip. By the prodigious light of this conflagration, the ſituation of the two fleets could now be perceived, the colours being clearly diſtinguiſhable. About ten o'clock the Orient blew up. The tremendous exploſion was followed by a fierce not leſs awful—the firing inſtantaneouſly ceaſed on both ſides, and the firſt ſound was the fall of her ſhattered maſts and yards, which had been carried to a vaſt height. It is upon record that a battle between two armies was once broken off by an earthquake; ſuch a thing would be felt like a miracle: but no incident produced in war by human means, has ever equalled the ſublimity of this coinſtantaneous pauſe and all its circumſtances.

The firing recommenced with the ſhips to leeward of the centre, and continued till about three. At daybreak the two rear ſhips of the enemy were the only French ſhips of the line which had their colours flying they cut their cables in the forenoon and ſtood out to ſea, and two frigates with them. The Zealous purſued but as there was no other ſhip in a condition to ſupport Captain Hood he was recalled. Theſe could not have eſcaped if the Culloden had got into action; and if the frigates which had been appointed to join the Squadron had been there, not one of the French fleet would have left Aboukir Bay. Theſe however were all that eſcaped, and the victory was the moſt complete and glorious in the annals of naval hiſtory. 'Victory,' ſaid Nelſon, 'is not a name ſtrong enough for ſuch a ſcene;' he therefore called it a conqueſt. Of 13 ſail of the line 9 were taken and 2 burnt; of the 4 frigates 1 ſunk, another burnt. Our loſs in killed and wounded amounted to 895. 3105 of the French, including the wounded, were ſent aſhore by cartel,—and 5225 periſhed.

Nelſon was now at his height of glory: congratulations, rewards, and honours were ſhowered upon him by all the ſtates, princes, and Powers to whom this victory gave a reſpite. The Grand Seignour and his brother, the Czar, the King of Naples and Sardinia ſent him jewels, and letters acknowledging his unequalled ſervices to the common cauſe. In England he was created Baron Nelſon of the Nile and of Burnham-Thorpe, with a penſion of 2000*l.* for his own life, and thoſe of his two immediate ſucceſſors. When this was moved in the Houſe of Commons, General Walpole expreſſed an opinion that a higher degree of rank ought to be conferred. Mr. Pitt replied he thought it needleſs to enter into that queſtion. Admiral Nelſons's 'fame would be coequal with the Britiſh name, and it would be remembered that he had obtained the greateſt naval victory on record, when no man would think of aſking whether he had been created a baron, a viſcount, or an earl.' True indeed, whatever title had been beſtowed, he who received it would have been Nelſon ſtill; that name he had enobled beyond all addition of nobility,—it was the name by which England loved him, France feared him, and Italy, Egypt, and Turkey celebrated him, and by which he would continue to be known while the preſent kingdoms and languages of the world endure. It depended upon the degree of rank what ſhould be the faſhion of the coronet. That it concerned him no otherwiſe might be conceded to Mr. Pitt and his colleagues. But the degree of rank was the meaſure of their gratitude, though not of his ſervices. This Nelſon* felt, and this he expreſſed with indignation among his friends.

We have neither room nor inclination to follow him through the ſubſequent tranſactions at Naples. The infatuated attachment which he there ſuffered himſelf to form for Lady Hamilton occaſioned the only ſtain upon his public character, and deſtroyed his domeſtic happineſs for ever.† In the autumn of 1800 he left the Mediterraneas, and returned to England, by way of Vienna and Hamburgh, accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton. Two very intereſting inſtances of the enthuſiaſtic admiration with which he was regarded, occurred during his ſtay in the latter city. A wine merchant, more than ſeventy years of age, requeſted to ſpeak with him: he had ſome Rheniſh wine of the vintage of 1625, which had been in his own poſſeſſion more than half a century; he had preſerved it for ſome extraordinary occaſion, and one had now arrived; for, beyond any which he could ever have expected. He therefore requeſted Lord Nelſon to accept ſix dozen of this incomparable wine, part of which would then have the honour to flow with the heart's blood of that immortal hero, and the reflection would make him happy during the remainder of his life. Nelſon took the old gentleman kindly by the hand, and conſented to receive ſix bottles. Twelve were ſent; and remarking that he hoped yet to have half a dozen more great victories, he declared he would keep the ſix remaining bottles of his Hamburgh friend's wine, purpoſely to drink a bottle after each. The other anecdote is not leſs affecting: a German paſtor, between 70 and 80 years of age, travelled forty miles with the Bible of his pariſh church, to requeſt that Nelſon would inſert his name in the firſt leaf of it. He called him, the Saviour of the Chriſtian world. The old man's hope deceived him—there was no Nelſon upon ſhore, or Europe would have been ſaved: but in his foreſight of the horrors with which all Germany was threatened by France, the paſtor could have apprehended nothing more than has actually taken place.

He arrived in England in November, and in the January following received orders to embark again. During this interval he ſeparated from Lady Nelſon. Some of his laſt words to her were, 'I call God to witneſs there is nothing in you or your conduct that I wiſh otherwiſe.' But his attachment to Lady Hamilton was like infatuation, and its baneful influence hung over him during the remainder of his life. The Addington adminiſtration was juſt formed, and Nelſon was ſent to the Baltic under Sir Hyde Parker by Earl St. Vincent, now firſt lord of the Admiralty. When the fleet ſailed, it was ſufficiently known that its deſtination was againſt Copenhagen. Some Daniſh ſailors, who were on board the Amazon frigate, went to Captain Riou, and requeſted that he would get them exchanged into a ſhip bound on ſome other ſervice; 'they had no wiſh,' they ſaid, 'to quit the Britiſh navy, but they intreated that they might not be led to fight againſt their own country.' There was not in our whole navy a man who had a higher and more chivalrous ſenſe of honour and duty than Riou. The tears came into his eyes while the men were addreſſing him; he ordered his boat inſtantly, and did not return to the Amazon till he had procured their exchange. This anecdote, which has never before been made public, is recorded in reſpect to the memory of as brave and honourable a man as ever died in battle.

The battle of Copenhagen requires leſs detail than that of the Nile, though it made the talents of Nelſon, if that be poſſible, yet more conſpicuous. The Danes were admirably prepared for defence. Upwards of an hundred pieces of cannon were mounted upon the crown batteries at the entrance of the harbour, and a line of 25 two deckers, frigates, and floating batteries, was moored acroſs its mouth. A Dane who came on board during the intellectual negociation that preceded hoſtilities, having occaſion to expreſs his propoſals in writing, found the pen blunt, and holding it up, ſarcaſtically ſaid, 'If your guns are not better pointed than your pens; you will make little impreſſion on Copenhagen.' He and his countrymen relied upon the fortifications of the Sound, as their outpoſts, but the Swediſh batteries were ſilent, and the fleet paſſed without damage. The ſoundings were made under Nelſon's own eye; day and night he was in the boat, till his health had nearly ſunk under the unremitting fatigue. The action was fought on the 2d of April. Nelſon had with him twelve ſhips of the line, with all the frigates and ſmall craft, [illegible] of the fleet was with the Commander in Chief, about four miles off. Three of his ſquadron grounded, and owing to the fears of the maſters and pilots the anchors were let go nearly a cable's length from the enemy. Had they proceeded they would have deepened their water, and the victory would have been decided in half the time. Of all the engagements in which Nelſon had borne a part, this, he ſaid, was the moſt terrible. It began at ten in the morning, and at one, victory had not declared itſelf on either ſide. A ſhot through the main-maſt knocked a few ſplinters about the Admiral. 'It is warm work,' he obſerved, and this day may be the laſt to any of us at a moment.' 'But mark you,' ſaid he, ſtopping ſhort at the gangway, 'I would not be elſewhere for thouſands.' Juſt at this time Sir Hyde made ſignal for the action to ceaſe. It was reported to him: he continued walking the deck, and appeared to take no notice of it. The ſignal lieutenant meeting him at the next turn, aſked if he ſhould repeat it? 'No,' replied Nelſon, 'acknowledge it.' Preſently he called after him to know if the ſignal for cloſe action was ſtill hoiſted, and being anſwered in the affirmative, ſaid to him, 'Mind you keep it ſo.' He now walked the deck moving the ſtump of his right arm in a manner which always denoted great agitation. 'Doctor, you know, ſaid he to the ſurgeon, 'what's ſhown on board the Commander in Chief? No. 39!' He was aſked what that meant. 'Why, to leave off action;' then ſhrugging up his ſhoulder as he repeated the words—leave off action! 'No, damn me if I do! You know, Foley,' ſaid he to the Captain, 'I have only one eye, I have a right to be blind ſometimes.—Damn the ſignal! hoiſt mine for cloſer battle; that is the way I anſwer ſuch ſignals.—Nail mine to the maſt!' Admiral Graves diſobeyed that of the Commander in Chief in like manner, whether intentionally, or by a fortunate miſtake has not been explained. The ſquadron of frigates hauled off. At the moment the Amazon ſhewed her ſtern to the enemy, Riou was killed—almoſt his laſt words had been an expreſſion of regret at being obliged to retreat. 'What, ſaid he, 'will Nelſon think of us?'

About two, great part of the Daniſh line had ceaſed to fire, ſome of their lighter ſhips were adrift, and many had ſtruck. It was, however difficult to take poſſeſſion of them, partly becauſe they were protected by the batteries on Amak Iſland, and partly becauſe an irregular fire was made on the Engliſh boats as they approached, from the ſhips themſelves, the Danes being continually able to recruit their crews from the ſhore. This irritated him; 'he muſt either' he ſaid, 'ſend on ſhore and ſtop theſe irregular proceedings, or ſend in fire-ſhips and burn the prizes.' In this part of the battle the victory was complete, but the three ſhips a-head were ſtill engaged, and expoſed to a ſuperior force. Nelſon, with a preſence of mind peculiar to himſelf, ſeized this occaſion to ſecure the advantage which he had already gained, and open a negociation. He therefore wrote thus to the Crown Prince: 'Vice-Admiral Lord Nelſon has directions to ſpare Denmark when the no longer reſiſts. The line of defence which covered her ſhores has ſtruck to the Britiſh flag; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, he muſt be obliged to ſet on fire all the prizes that he has taken, without having the power of ſaving the brave Danes who have defended them.' A wafer was brought him for this letter, he ordered wax and a candle ſaying, 'it was no time to appear informal' and he affixed a larger ſeal than uſual. Captain Frederick Thesiger was ſent in with it. During his abſence the remainder of the enemy's line eaſtward was ſilenced: the Crown batteries continued to fire till the Daniſh General Lindholm returned with a flag of truce, when the action ceaſed, after four hours continuance. His meſſage from the Prince was to inquire what was the object of Nelſon's note? Nelſon replied, 'it was humanity, he conſented that hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe, and that the wounded Danes ſhould be taken on ſhore, and he on his part would take his priſoners out of the veſſels, and burn or carry off his prizes as he thought fit. He preſented his humbleſt duty to the Prince, ſaying he ſhould conſider this the greateſt victory he ever gained, if it might be the cauſe of a happy reconciliation between the two countries.'

Having given this reply, he referred Lindholm to the Commander in Chief, and availed himſelf of the opportunity to get his ſhips out of the intricate channel from which, had hoſtilities continued, they could not have diſengaged themſelves, till the Crown battery was deſtroyed. His propoſal was accepted in the courſe of the evening, and a ſuſpenſion agreed on for four and twenty hours during which it was reſolved that he ſhould land and negociate in perſon with the Prince. Accordingly on the morning of the fourth he landed, a ſtrong guard protected him from the people, whoſe admiration would not, perhaps, have elſe been ſufficient to reſtrain the impulſe of rage and vengeance. This battle, ſo dreadfully deſtructive to the Danes, was within ſight of the city; the whole of the preceding day had been employed in landing the wounded, and there was ſcarcely a houſe without its caſe for mourning. It was no new thing for Nelſon to ſhow himſelf regardleſs of danger, and it is to the honour of Denmark that the populace ſuffered them themſelves to be reſtrained. Some difficulty occurred in adjuſting the duration of the armiſtice. He required ſixteen weeks, giving like a ſeaman the true reaſon that he might have time to act againſt the Ruſſian fleet and return. This not being acceded to, a hint was thrown out by one of the Daniſh Commiſſioners, the renewal of hoſtilities. 'Renew hoſtilities' ſaid he to one of his friends, for he underſtood French enough to comprehend what was ſaid, though not to anſwer it in the ſame language, 'tell him we're ready at a moment! ready to bombard this very night!' Fourteen weeks were at length agreed to. The death of Paul intervened, and the Northern confederacy was deſtroyed. For this ſignal ſervice, in which Nelſon appeared not leſs conſpicuous as a ſtateſman, than as an Admiral, he was raiſed to the rank of Viſcount. There was ſome prudence, perhaps in dealing out honours to *him ſtep by ſtep—had he lived long enough, he would have fought his way to Dukedom.*

When *England was alarmed by preparations at Boulogne, which it would have become her to have deſpiſed, Nelſon* was appointed to a ſquadron on that ſtation. His attack upon the flotilla failed, becauſe the diviſions did not all arrive in time, the enemy's veſſels were moored by the bottom to the ſhore, and to each other with chains and it was not poſſible to retain poſſeſſion of thoſe which ſtruck, becauſe as ſoon as this was attempted the French, with a cruelty peculiar to that people, fired upon them, regardleſs of their own men. The peace of Amiens was concluded ſhortly afterwards, and when it was found equally incompatible with the honour and ſafety of this country to remain at peace with Buonaparte, Nelſon went out as Commander in Chief to the Mediterranean. We muſt paſs on to the concluding ſcene, the conſummation of his labours and his glory. After having watched the Toulon fleet for nearly two years, ready at any time to give them battle with an inferior force, they eſcaped him, formed a junction with the Spaniards, and ran for the Weſt Indies. With ten ſhips and three frigates, he purſued 18 ſail of the line, and ſix frigates, with 12,000 troops aboard. There is juſt a Frenchmen apiece, he uſed to ſay to his Captains, leaving me for the Spaniards; when I haul down my colours, I expect you to do the ſame, but not till then. The mere terror of his name compelled them to fly before him; falſe intelligence, which he, and he alone, ſuſpected to be falſe, miſled him, and they ſecured their return to Europe, whither they fled without having accompliſhed any other part of their purpoſe than that of reinforcing their own iſlands: ours were preſerved from pillage, invaſion, and not improbable conqueſt, by this purſuit, which is in all its circumſtances unparalleled in naval hiſtory.

Having purſued them to Europe, he delivered over his ſquadron to Admiral Cornwallis, left they ſhould make for Breſt to liberate that fleet, and place him between two fires; and then he returned to England, meaning to enjoy a little leiſure with his friends. He had not been at Merton a month, when Captain Blackwood, on his way to the Admiralty with diſpatches, called at five in the morning, and found him already dreſſed. Upon ſeeing him he exclaimed—'I am ſure, you bring me news of the French and Spaniſh fleets? I think I ſhall have yet to beat them!' It was as he ſuppoſed, they had liberated the ſquadron from Ferrol, and being now 34 ſail of the line, got ſafely into Cadiz. 'Depend on it, Blackwood,' he repeatedly ſaid, 'I ſhall yet give M. Villeneuve a drubbing!' But when Blackwood had left him, he wanted reſolution to declare his wiſhes to his ſiſter, and endeavoured to drive away the thought. He had done enough—'Let the man trudge it who has loſt his budget,' ſaid he. His countenance belied his lips, and as he was pacing *one of* the walks in his garden, which he uſed to call the quarter-deck, Lady Hamilton came up to him and told him ſhe ſaw he was uneaſy. He ſmiled, and ſaid—'No, he was as happy as poſſible, he was ſurrounded by his family, his health was better ſince he came home, and he would not give ſixpence to call the King his uncle.' She replied that ſhe did

(To be continued.)

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* Lord St. Vincent and Duncan had each a penſion of 1000*l.* from the Iriſh government alſo; in conſequence of the Union this was not granted to Nelſon, ſo that no great naval victory during the war received ſo ſmall a remuneration as this, the greateſt and moſt glorious that had ever been achieved.

† That Lord Nelſon had hitherto been an affectionate huſband, and as happy as he was amiable in all his domeſtic relations, is inconteſtably proved by the letters to his family inſerted in the great life. Meſſrs. Clarke and M'Arthur have placed this in its true light, by the evidence of theſe letters, and having ſhewn their own opinion upon this unpleaſant ſubject clearly, and as conciſely as poſſible, have with commendable propriety, abſtained from all petty details and recriminations of family diſputes. Mr. Harriſon's work is ſaid to have been written in great part under Lady Hamilton's immediate eye. The manner in which he has attempted to ſerve a bad cauſe cannot be too ſeverely cenſured, and would juſtify the harſheſt epithets that could be beſtowed upon a venal and unprincipled ſcribbler. This perſon, who comes publicly forward to injure as far as in him lies, and actually to inſult Lady Nelſon, delivers an opinion perfectly conſiſtent with ſuch conduct upon the tranſactions in the Bay of Naples. Mr. Stanier Clarke does his beſt to palliate thoſe tranſactions, in a narrative which is even more confuſed than the reſt of the book. This has called forth a ſecond vindication from Captain Foot. 'Nothing,' ſays this injured officer,' can be more evident than the fact that a ſolemn capitulation had been agreed upon, formally ſigned by the chief commander of the forces of the King of Naples, by the Ruſſian commander, and by myſelf, all duly authoriſed to ſign any capitulation in the abſence of ſuperior powers. This was not a treaty of peace ſubject to ratification; it was not a truce liable to be broken; it was a ſerious agreement for ſurrender, upon terms which involved the lives and properties of men, who might have choſen to forfeit thoſe lives and properties, had they not relied principally upon the faith of a Britiſh officer. Parts of the agreement were performed: and actual advantage was afterwards taken of thoſe parts of the capitulation that had thus been executed, to ſeize the unhappy men who having been thus deceived by a ſacred pledge, were ſacrificed in a cruel and deſpotic manner.' The facts are certain and undeniable. They cannot be defended, they cannot be excuſed, they cannot by any ſophiſtry be palliated. A faithful hiſtorian has no alternative but to relate them with ſorrow and ſhame. Mr. Clarke's repreſentations are perplexed, and his vindication futile; Mr. Harriſon's are infamous.

ADDITIONAL

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page of Supplement.)

to believe him; that he was longing to get at the combined fleet; that he considered them as his own property, and would be miserable if any man but himself did the business; that he must have them as the price and reward of his two years long watching.

His services were as willingly accepted as they were offered, and Lord Barham giving him the list of the navy, bade him chuse his own officers. He reached Portsmouth only 25 days after he had left it; number followed him to the shore, and many when they saw him embark knelt down and blest him, a proof of public love of which, perhaps, our history affords no other example. The wind was against, him, and blew strong, nevertheless such was his impatience to be upon the scene of action, that he worked down channel, and after a rough passage arrived off Cadiz on his birth-day, September 29, on which very day the French Admiral, Villeneuve, received orders to put to sea the first opportunity. From this time till the 21st of October, when the battle of Trafalgar was fought, Nelson never came in sight of land; he feared that if the enemy knew his force they would not venture out, notwithstanding their superiority. This was the case: Villeneuve had called a council of war on hearing that Nelson had taken the command; and their determination was not to leave Cadiz unless they had reason to believe themselves one third stronger than the British force. Many circumstances tended to deceive them into such an opinion, and an American contributed unintentionally to mislead them, by declaring that Nelson could not possibly be with the fleet, for he himself had seen him only a few days before in London. Relying upon this, and upon their superiority, which was in truth sufficiently great, though they imagined it greater than it was, in an unhappy hour they sailed from Cadiz. On the 19th the signal was made that they were at sea. In the afternoon of the next day it was signified that they seemed determined to go to the westward; and that, said Nelson in his journal, they shall not do, if it be in the power of Nelson and Bronti to prevent them.

He had previously arranged his plan of attack. The confidence which he felt in his officers appears strikingly in the manner with which he prefaced it; the business of a Commander in Chief, he said, being to lay his ships close on board the enemy as expeditiously as possible, and to continue them there till the business was concluded. Knowing his object to be that of a close and decisive action, his Admirals and Captains would supply any deficiency of signal and act accordingly. The order of sailing was to be the order of battle, the fleet in two lines of sixteen ships, with an advanced squadron of eight, the fastest sailing two deckers. The second in command having the entire direction of his line, was to break through the enemy —about the twelfth ship from the rear, he would lead through the centre, and the advanced squadron was to cut off three or four ahead of the centre. They were so to proportion this to the strength of the enemy, that they should always be one fourth superior to those whom they cut off. The only difference from this plan on the day of action was, that the fleet bore up by signal in two columns. The British force consisted of 27 sail of the line. The enemy's of 33, and their superiority was greater in size and weight of metal than in numbers—4000 troops were on board, and the best riflemen who could be selected were dispersed through the fleet. Many of them were Tyrolese. It is painful to hear of the Tyrolese and the Spaniards shedding their blood in the cause of France, and then to remember the present situation of Spain and the Tyrol. The plan of defence was as original as that of attack, they were formed in a double line, every alternate ship being about a cable's length to windward of her second ahead and astern.

Nelson never went into a battle without a full sense of its danger, and always seems rather to have prepared his mind for death, than to have banished the thought of it. On the morning of the 21st, he wrote a prayer in his journal, followed by an extraordinary memoir, in which he solemnly bequeathed Lady Hamilton as a legacy to his King and country. He left also to the beneficence of his country his adopted daughter, desiring she would use in future his name only. 'These,' said he,' are the only favours I ask of my King and country at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle.' He had put on the coat which he always wore in action, and kept for that purpose, with a degree of veneration: it bore the insignia of all his orders. 'In honour I gained them,' he said, 'and in honour I will die with them.' When it was certain that the enemy could not avoid an engagement, he became highly animated, saying, he should not be content with less than twenty of them! Captain Blackwood was walking with him on the poop, and he asked him if he did not think there was a signal wanting. The Captain replied, he 'thought the whole of the fleet seemed very clearly to understand what they were about.' He had, however, scarcely spoken, before that signal was made which will be remembered as long as the language and the name of England shall endure—Nelson's last signal—ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. It was received with a shout throughout the fleet—an answering acclamation, made sublime by the feeling which it conveyed. 'Now,' said Nelson, 'I can do no more. We must trust to the great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause; I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty.' Captain Blackwood being about to return to his ship, took him by the hand, saying, he 'hoped soon to return and find him in possession of his twenty prizes. He replied, 'God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never see you again.'

It had been represented so strongly to Nelson, both by Captain Blackwood, and his own Captain Hardy, how advantageous it would be to the fleet for him to keep out of action as long as possible, that he consented at length to let the Temeraire, which was then sailing abreast of the Victory, be ordered to pass a head, and the Leviathan also. They could not possibly do this if the Victory continued to carry all her sail; and so far was Nelson from shortening sail, that he seemed to take pleasure in baffling the advice to which he could not but assent. As usual, he hoisted several flags, that they might not be shot away. The enemy shewed no colours till late in the action, when they began to feel the necessity of having them to strike. The Santissima Trinidad, Nelson's old acquaintance, as he used to call her, was therefore only distinguished by her four decks: to the bow of this opponent he ordered the Victory to be steered. It was not possible to break the enemy's line without running on board one of their ships. Before this could be done, and before the Victory fired a shot, fifty of her men were killed and wounded, and her mizen topmast, with all her studding sails and their booms on both sides shot away. In this state, she run on board the Redoutable, which firing her broadsides into the English flag ship, instantly let down her lower deck ports for fear of being boarded through them. Captain Harvey in the Temeraire fell on board the Redoutable on the other side, another ship in like manner was on board the Temeraire, so that these four ships in the heat of battle, formed as compact a tier as if they had been moored together, their heads lying all the same way. The lieutenants of the victory immediately depressed their guns and fired with a diminished charge, least the shot should pass through and injure the Temeraire; and because there was danger that the enemy's ship might take fire from the guns of the lower deck, whose muzzles touched her side, when they were run out, the fireman of each gun stood ready with a bucket of water which as soon as the gun was discharged he dashed at the hole made in her sides by the shot. The Victory past astern so as to play upon the Bucentaure, Villeneuve's, ship, and the Santissima Trinidad, with her larboard guns, and upon the Redoutable from the other side.

In the prayer which Nelson wrote before the action, he prays that humanity after victory might distinguish the British fleet. Setting an example himself, he twice gave orders to cease firing upon the Redoutable, supposing that she had struck, because her great guns were silent; and as she carried no flag, there was no means of ascertaining the fact. From this ship, whose destruction was twice delayed by his wish to spare the enemy, he received his death. A ball fired from her mizen top, struck the epaulette on his left shoulder: he fell with his face on the deck. 'They have done for me at last, Hardy,' 'said he,' my back bone is shot through; Yet not for a moment losing his presence of mind, he observed, as they were carrying him down the ladder, that the tiller ropes, which had been shot away, were not yet replaced, and ordered that new ones should be rove immediately, and that he might not be seen by the Crew, he took out his handcker-chief and covered his face with it, and the insignia upon his Coat. Had he but concealed them from the enemy, England perhaps would not have received with sorrow the tidings of the battle of Trafalgar. Certain by the sensation in his back, and the gush of blood which he felt every minute within his breast, that no human aid could avail him after the wound had been probed, he ordered the Surgon to return to the wounded, and assist those to whom his services could be useful; for said he, you can do nothing for me. The pain he suffered was so severe, that he wished himself dead 'Yet,' said he, in a lower tone, one would like to live a little longer too!'—doubtless that he might hear the completion of the victory which he had seen so gloriously began. Upon enquiring how many ships had struck, and hearing fourteen or fifteen certainly, but it was impossible as yet to ascertain; 'That's well,' said he, but I bargained for twenty; and then he emphatically exclaimed, 'Anchor; Hardy, Anchor;' To this the Captain replied, that he supposed Admiral Collingwood would now take upon himself the direction of affairs. 'Not while I live, Hardy,' cried the dying Nelson, ineffectually endeavouring to raise himself from the bed; 'no, do you anchor, Hardy.' He had foreseen the infinite importance of this; for, by the position in which the enemy waited for the attack, the shoals of Trafalgar and St. Pedro were under their lee; and the Port of Cadiz, with the existing wind, open to them; and, on this account, he had, before the action, made signal to prepare to anchor. Presently calling Hardy back, he said to him in a low tone, dont throw me overboard; and desired that he might be buried by his father and mother, unless it should please the king to order otherwise. 'Kiss me, Hardy,' said he. Hardy knelt down and kissed his cheek, and Nelson said, now I am satisfied. 'I have done my duty. Thank God; I have done my duty;' these words he repeatedly pronounced, and they were the last words which he uttered.

The death of Nelson was felt in England as something more than a public calamity. Men started at the intelligence, and turned pale, as if they had heard of the loss of a dear friend. An object of our admiration and affection, of our pride and of our hopes, was suddenly taken from us, and it seemed as if we had never till then known how deeply we loved and reverenced him. What the country lost in its great naval hero, the greatest of our own, and of all former times, was scarcely taken into the account of grief. So perfectly indeed had he performed is part, that the maritime war might from that day be considered at an end; the fleets of the enemy were not merely defeated, but destroyed; new navies must be built, and a new race of seamen reared for them, before the possibility of their invading our shores could again be contemplated. It was not, therefore, from any selfish reflection upon our own loss that we mourned for him: the general sorrow was of a higher character. The people of England grieved that funeral, ceremonies and public monuments were all which they could now bestow upon him whom the King, the legislature and the nation, could alike have delighted to honour, whom every tongue would have blessed; whose presence, in every village through which he should have past, would have awakened the church bells, have given school boys a holiday; have drawn children from their sports to gaze upon him, and 'old men from the chimney corner,' to look upon Nelson ere they died. The victory of Trafalgar was indeed celebrated with the usual forms of rejoicing, but they were, without joy; for such was the glory of Nelson and of the British navy, in great measure through his genius, that they scarcely seemed to receive any addition from this;—that the most signal victory that ever was atchieved upon seas, and the distruction of so great a fleet, hardly appeared to add to our strength or security for we felt ourselves as strong and secure while Nelson was living to watch them, as when they were distroyed.

There was reason to suppose, from the appearances upon opening his body; that in the course of nature he might have attained, like his father to a good old age; yet he cannot be said to have fallen prematurely, whose work was done, nor ought he to be lamented who died so full of honours, and at the height of human fame. The most triumphant death is that of the martyr; the most awful, that of the martyred patriot; the most splendid, that of the hero in the hour of victory; and, if the chariot and the horses of fire had been vouchsafed for Nelson's translation; he could scarcely have departed in a brighter blaze of glory. He has left us, not indeed his mantle of inspiration, but a name and example which are at this hour inspiring hundreds of the youth of England;—a name which is our pride, and an example which will continue to be our shield and our strength. Thus it is, that the spirits of the greatest and the wise continue to live and to act after them:

> —— Bursting through the gloom,
> With radiant glory from the trophied tomb,
> The sacred splendour of their deathless name
> Shall grace and guard their country's martial fame,
> Far seen shall blaze the unextinguished ray,
> A mighty beacon- lighting glory's way!—
> With living lustre this proud land adorn,
> And shine, and save, through ages yet unborn!
>
> ULM and TRAFALGAR.

LORD NELSON.

The Statue erected in Guildhall to this distinguished Commander was exposed on the 27th April 1811 for the first time to public view. The following inscription appears on the tablet; it is from the pen of Mr. SHERIDAN:

TO
HORATIO VISCOUNT AND BARON NELSON,
Vice-Admiral of the White, and Knight of the most
Honourable Order of the Bath:
A Man amongst the few, who appear
At different periods, to have been created
To promote the grandeur, and add to the security of nations:
Inciting by their high example their fellow mortals
Thro' all succeeding times, to pursue the course
That leads to the exaltation of our imperfect nature.
PROVIDENCE,
That implanted in Nelson's breast an ardent passion for renown,
Had bounteously endowed him with the transcendent talents
Necessary to the great purposes
He was destined to accomplish.
At an early period of life
He entered into the naval service of his country;
And early were the instances which mark'd
The fearless nature and enterprise of his character:
Uniting to the loftiest spirit and the justest title to self-confidence,
A strict and humble obedience to
The sovereign rule of discipline and subordination.
Rising by due gradation to command,
He infused into the bosoms of those he led
The valorous ardour and enthusiastic zeal
For the service of his King and Country
Which animated his own:
And while he acquired the love of all,
By the sweetness and moderation of his temper,
He inspired a universal confidence
In the never failing resources of his capacious mind.
It will be for history to relate
The many great exploits, through which,
Solicitous of peril, and regardless of wounds,
He became the glory of his profession!
But it belongs to this brief record of his illustrious career
To say, that he commanded and conquered
At the Battles of the NILE and COPENHAGEN:
Victories never before equall'd.
Yet afterwards surpassed by his own late achievement,
The Battle of TRAFALGAR!
Fought on the 21st of October, in the year 1805.
On that day, before the conclusion of the action,
He fell, mortally wounded;
But the sources of life and sense fail'd not until it was known to
Him that the destruction of the enemy being completed,
The glory of his country and his own had attained their Summit;
Then laying his hand on his brave heart,
With a look of exalted resignation to the will
Of the Supreme Disposer of the Fate of Man and Nations,
He expired.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council,
Of the City of London,
Have caused this Monument to be erected;
Not in the presumptuous hope of sustaining the
Departed Hero's memory,
But to manifest their estimation of the Man,
And their admiration of his deeds,
This Testimony of their Gratitude,
They trust will remain as long
As their own renowned City shall exist,
The period to
NELSON'S FAME
Can only be
THE END OF TIME!

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

An occurrence has taken place at Newmarket, which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the frequenters of the turf. Several horses were entered for the Claret Stakes, and as usual were taken out in the morning for exercise. They all drank, as we understand, at one watering trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll, about in the greatest agony. One we hear, is dead. On examining the watering trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned. The horses were the property of Mr. Sitwell, Sir F. Standish, and Lord Kinnaird. Suspicion has attached upon one of the jockies. A large reward has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator of this infamous deed.

"NEWMARKET, MAY 3.

"We are all here in the highest degree of indignation and astonishment. Six noble animals that were to run for the Stakes were poisoned yesterday morning. The poison was administered in their watering troughs, and the poor creatures, about two hours after drinking, were found in the most dreadful state of agony, kicking, tumbling, and rolling on the ground in the most furious manner. This horrible act was done of course with a view to prevent their running for the Stakes. Of the six horses, one, Pirouette, the property of Lord Foley, is since dead. I hear the horses belonged chiefly to Lord Foley, Mr. Sitwell, and Lord Kinnaird."

At the Stafford Assizes, last Saturday, the long depending issue of the property of the late Mr. Barber, who died in the East Indies, came on for trial, by direction of the Court of Chancery. The question was, whether Peter Shore, Hannah, the wife of James Richman, and John Shore, were the next of kin on the part of the father to Charles Barber deceased. Twenty of the relatives, who have obtained verdicts in their favour as being the first cousins of the deceased, on the of the father and mother, defended the cause. The case was opened on the part of the plaintiff, by Mr. Peake and Mr. Jervis, but they failed in making out their claims. Mr. Dauncey spoke for the defendants, and the Jury returned a verdict in their favour. In consequence of which, the property, amounting to 150,000l, besides an accumulation of interest, is dividable among the defendants in equal moieties.

London, Saturday Night.

Being just returned from Newmarket, I beg to correct a few mistakes in your notice of the events that have occurred at Newmarket. The horse poisoned were, as you say, six in number, viz. Lord Foley's Pirouette and Spaniard; Lord Kinnaird's Dandy; Sir S. Sitwell's Revelli- and Cœlebs; and Sir Frank Standish's colt by Eagle. The horse dead is not Pirouette, but Sir F. Standish's colt. The poison was arsenic. A reward of 500 guineas has been offered by the Jockey Club, as our readers will see by the following Advertisement:—

"NEWMARKET, MAY 3, 1811.

"Whereas several Race Horses, under the care of Mr. Richard Prince, Groom, that drank out of a trough on the Heath near the well gap, on Wednesday morning were soon after taken ill; one of which is since dead, and many still remain in a dangerous state, And it having been found on investigation, that a preparation of arsenic had been infused in the water, and also in the water of two other troughs on the Heath where the racers usually drink. This is to give notice, that whoever will discover the person or persons who put the arsenic or other poison into any of the aforesaid troughs, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice, shall, upon conviction, receive a Reward of five Hundred Guineas. And whoever shall discover any person or person who instigated or abetted the above offenders, or, who shall reveal any circumstance which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of any of the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction, shall be liberally rewarded by applying to Mr. Wentner by, Newmarker."

LINCOLNSHIRE ASSIZES.

GREENWOOD v. SIR WILLIAM MANNERS.

This was an action of a singular kind, founded upon an old act of Henry 8th, to give an opportunity of getting rid of so troublesome a neighbour as Sir William. It authorises the Sheriff, in consequence of the application of one of the parties, to proceed to the fair division of property, which is held jointly by two persons—Sir William, in order to get rid of the tenants of the premises in question, which are in Grantham, put a person into possession, with the express injunction to keep in the drawing-room of one house *a favourite blue pig without ears or tail*, which he sent him for the express purpose, and in another tenement to keep a *Nanny-house*. This cause occasioned some entertainment, from the usual fund of humour of the Counsellors, and the drollery of the evidence of Sir Wm.'s blue pig's guardian—We give the following dialogue between Mr. Clarke, counsel for the plaintiff, and Sir William's tenant, as a specimen:—'You are, I understand, an intimate friend of Sir William Manners? "Yes, I be"—[The court was convulsed with laughter.] "Were you put as tenant into a house at Michaelmas last by Sir William?" "Yes, I was." "What part of the house; were you to occupy?" "I was to have half the house; but as I did'nt know which was Sir William's half, I took the whole." "It was a nice, pretty house, was'nt it?" "Yes, it was a pretty, *nicetish* sort of a house." "It had a good drawing room?" "It *had* a good drawing room." "Sir William Manners sent you some furniture for it?" "Yes, he sent me some furniture." "What was the furniture?" "*It was a* blue pig, *without any ears or tail*, and was to be always kept in the drawing room?"—The Judge being of opinion that Sir William must have half of it ultimately, recommended an adjustment, and it was agreed on both sides that Sir William should have the house at a fair valuation, fixed by Mr. Bircham, or any other person he shall appoint, and that the meadow should be divided and held in severalty.

A curious mistake occurred at Mr. K.'s levee the other morning at Covent Garden; a Gentleman was shewn into the presence, whose object was to treat about an engagement for his daughter; but as about this hour a horse-dealer had been appointed to call, the Manager whose head runs very much at present upon his stud, mistook one for the other, and began by asking the father of Melpomene, How old is she? Sixteen last May, Sir.—Oh she's aged then, and won't do for the hard work: pray is she quiet? Perfectly, I never knew a gentler creature.—Has she been long in town? I only brought her up with me a week ago from East Grinstead.—Has she been properly handled? Mr. Thelwall has given her some lessons.—Has she been ever between the pillars? Sir, I don't understand you.—Well, well, no matter; if your terms are moderate, I dare say we shall not differ. Sir, that I leave entirely to yourself; she is below, shall I bring her up to you? Bring her up! Oh no, (smiling grimly, give her to my groom, he 'll put her into a stall, till I come down to look at her.—Into a stall, Sir! Yes, Sir, into a stall to be sure; and as you say she is quite gentle, and I presume perfectly sound, I am determined to try her myself. My friend Morton is writing a melo-drame, in which I am to perform; and I am determined, should we close the bargain, to make my entree upon her back! Upon her back!—upon my daughter's back, Sir! Sir, do you mean to affront me?—Sir, I beg ten thousand pardons, but don't you come from the Cumberland Mews? No, I come from East Grimstead.—With a mare? No, my daughter.—Got by Skyscraper out of Andromache? No she is the first-born of my own and my ever-lamented wife Mary Muggins's loins. Bless my soul, Sir, I have been betrayed into a great mistake—but I am glad we happened to be alone—(solemnly taking a pinch of snuff) —*such meetings should be private.*

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